In the United States District Court for the District of North Dakota

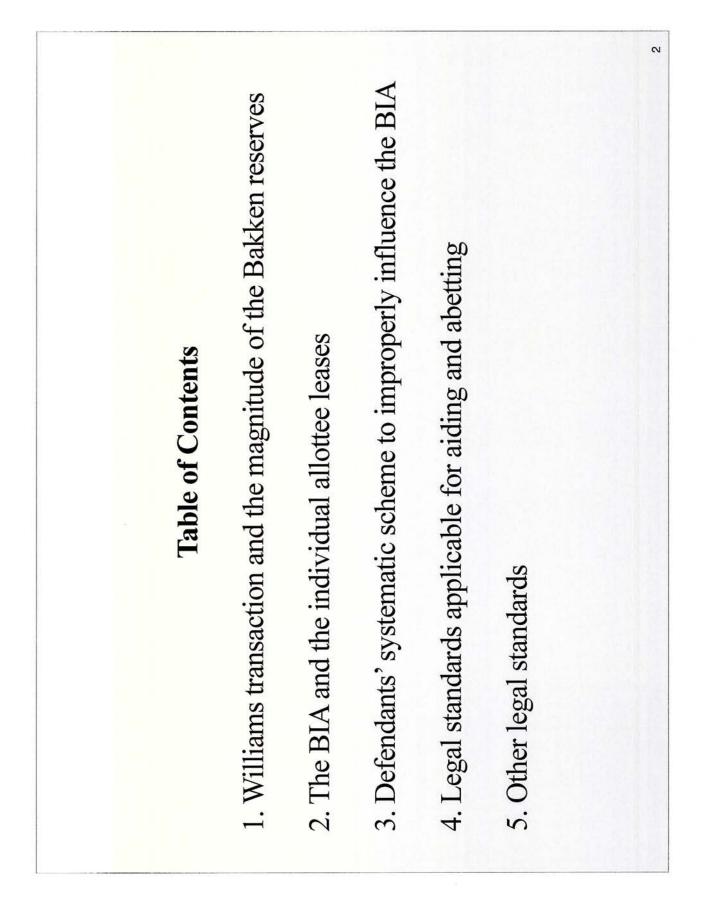
Two Shields et al v. Wilkinson et al

Motion Hearing – November 15, 2013

Plaintiffs' Presentation

Susman Godfrey L.L.P., 1000 Louisiana Street, Suite 5100, Houston Texas 77002

Email: kmcneil@susmangodfrey.com Tel: (713) 653-7814 | Fax: (713) 654-3388 |



The Williams transaction and the magnitude of the Bakken reserves

mineral interest acres on the Fort Berthold Reservation – approximately Williams paid almost a billion dollars in late 2010 to acquire 86,000 \$10,000 per acre

Villams

Williams Completes Acquisition in the Care of Babban Shale.

TLASA, Chis., Cor. 3, 1010 STResponses-Trackar - Milliams (STS: WMI) somotemal today for
completed a major publishme in Minth Queda Babban of play have present owners to Blids million to
Williams provisioned the acquisition on New Ys.

Then approximately 16,000 red some on the foot thefroid potent for teaming and day of red of production form 24 easing well will be sent to the foot of production of the of Oct. 1, such parties of many and additional potential potential production of the sent of many and watch all completes its easing conf.

aborded closes adjustments. Williams in the research arrangement for services with the context arrangement for dividing the context lead of

Williams

Williams Companies Acquisition in the Core of Bakken Shale

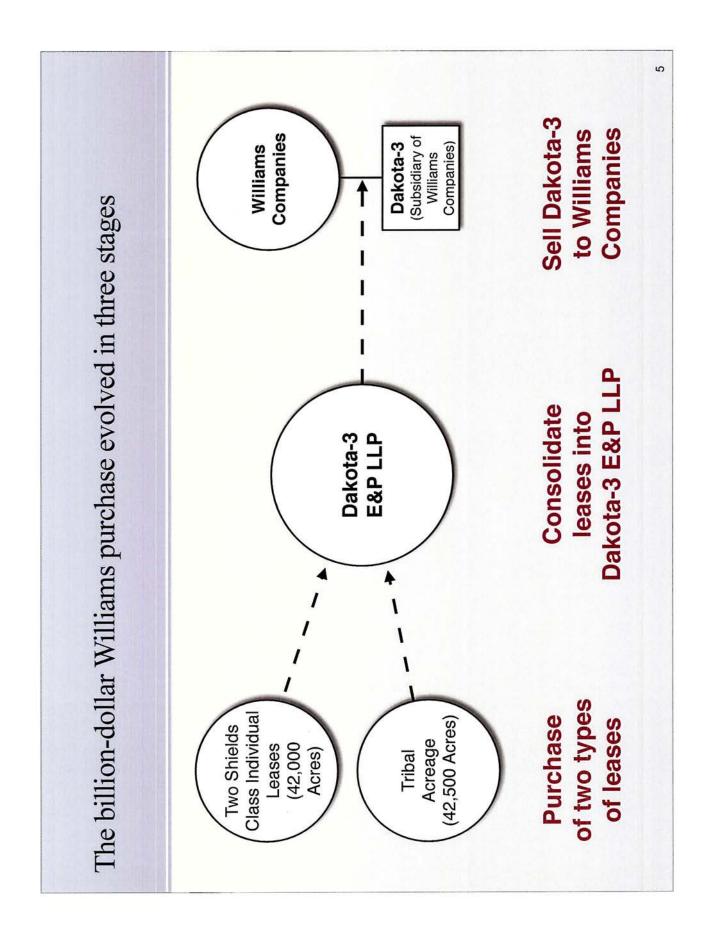
Tulsa, Okla. Dec. 21, 2010 ... Williams announced today that it has completed a major purchase in North Dakota's Bakken oil play from private owners for \$925 million cash.

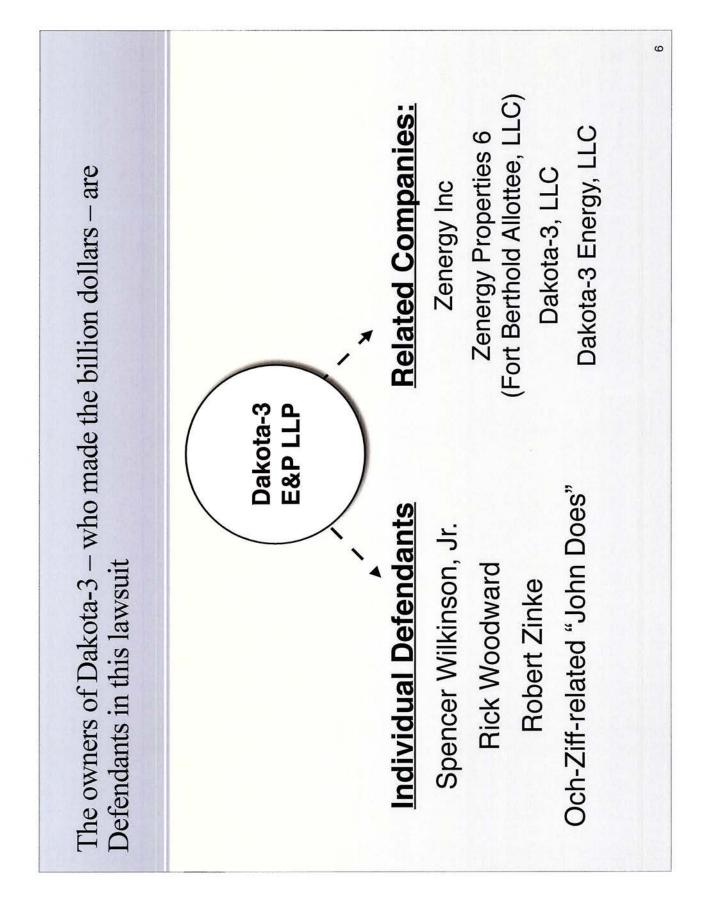
and gas reserves and resource potential decision

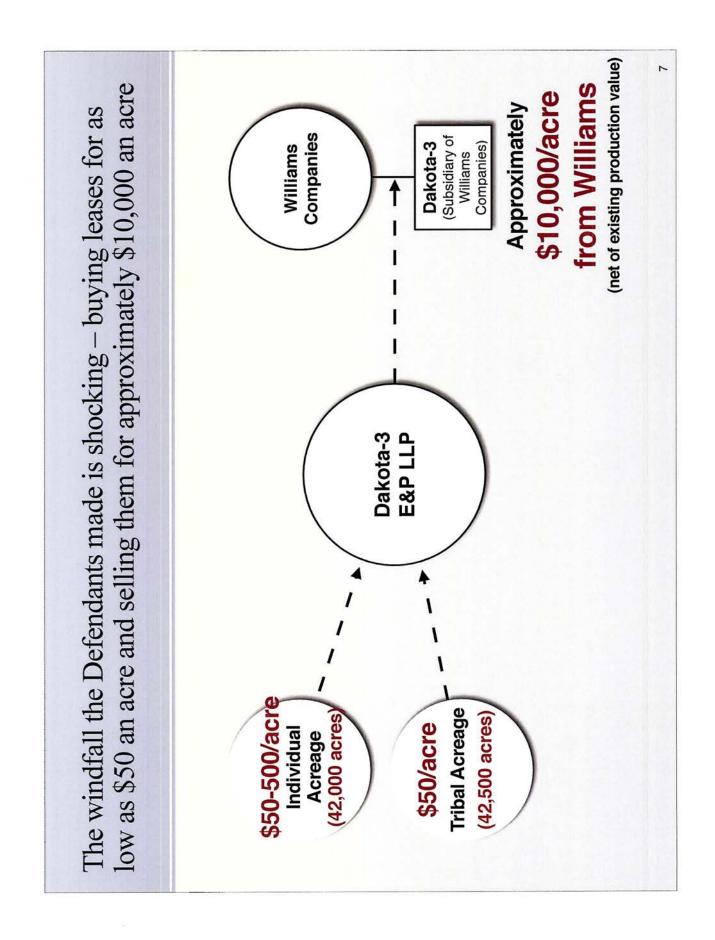
menus putertia" as unsel it this press release ries builde Trovest. "Journales." Trousdis

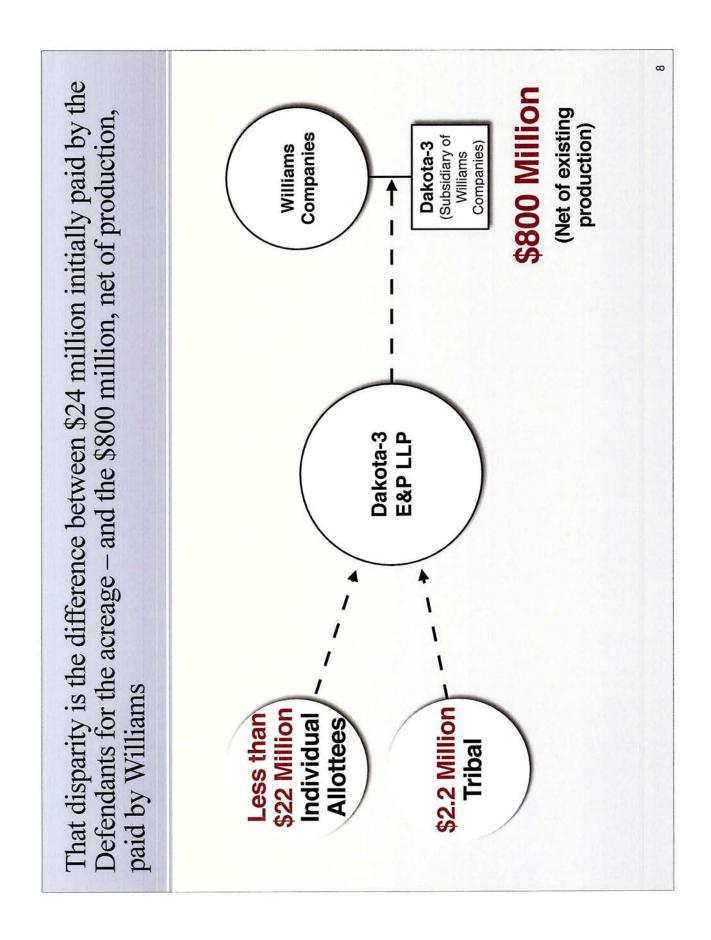
The SEC institutes oil and gate companion, in Rings mustic with the SEC, to clinicises preved manners, which and these these of the and gate, which is a single of productive and explanately depreciately and the second of the s

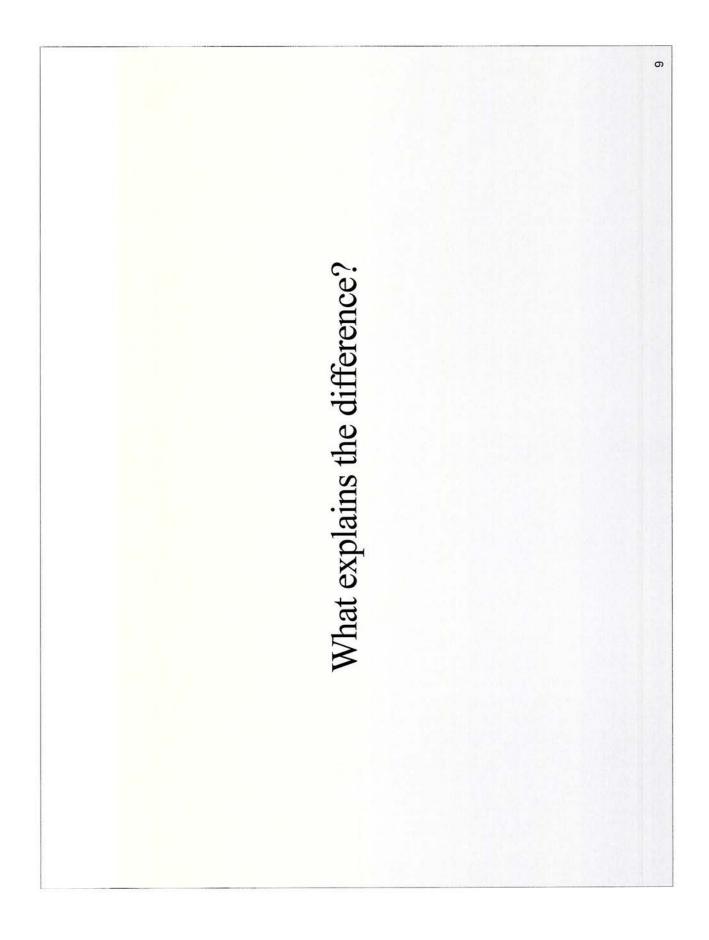
- Complaint ¶ 169

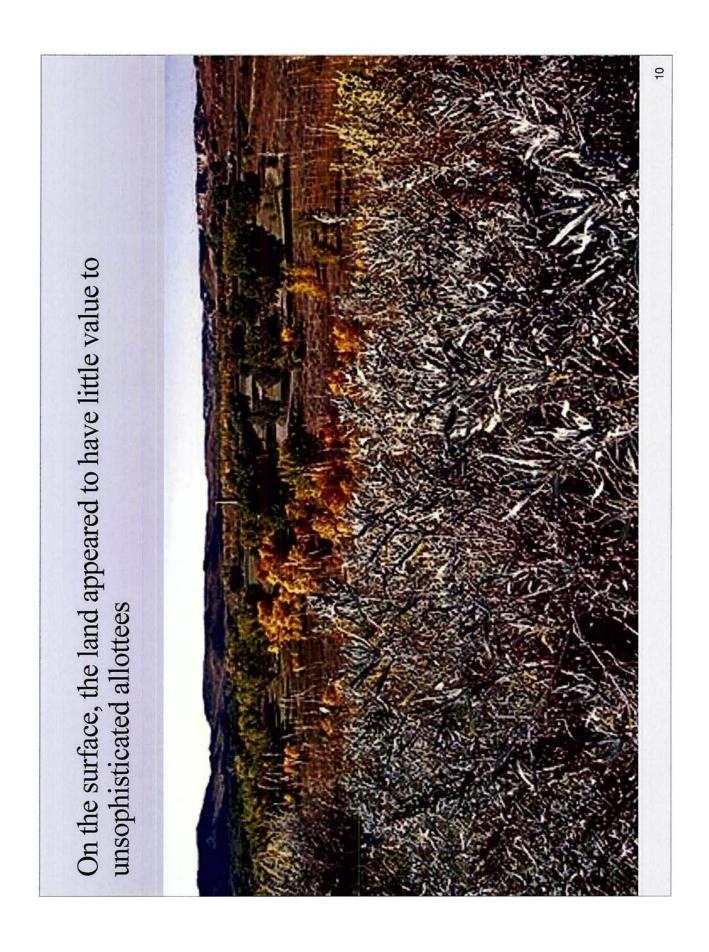




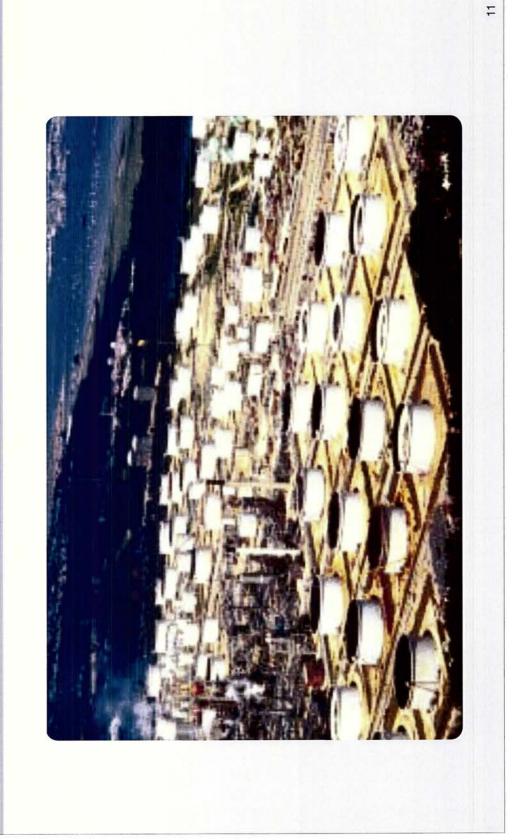


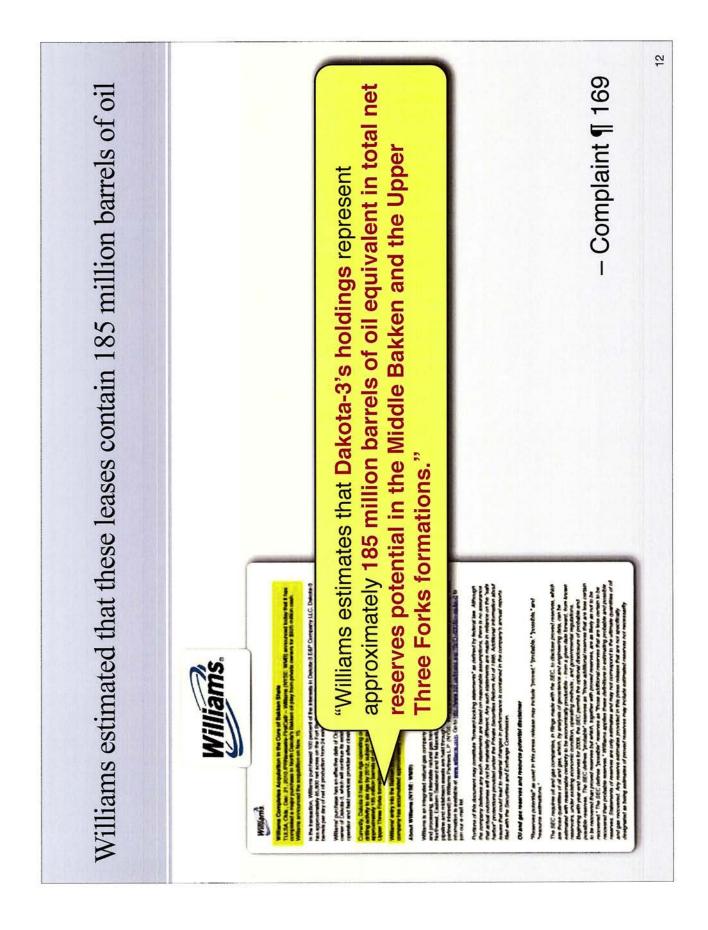






But underneath, the acreage in the Williams transaction alone held reservoirs a quarter of the size of the U.S. Strategic Petroleum Reserves





reserves – so large that North Dakota has been referred to as the "new And this is conservative compared to other estimates of the Bakken Saudi Arabia"

THE WALL STREET JOURNAL.

HE WEEKEND INTERVIEW | OCTOBER 1, 2011

How North Dakota Became Saudi Arabia

Harold Hamm, discoverer of the Bakken fields of the northern Great Plains, on America's oil future and why OPEC's days are numbered.

By STEPHEN MOORE

Harold Hamm, the Oklahoma-based founder and CEO of Continental Resources, the 14th-largest oil company in America, is a man who thinks big. He came to Washington last month to spread a needed message of economic optimism: With the right set of national energy policies, the United States could be "completely energy independent by the end of the decade. We can be the Saudi Arabia of oil and natural gas in the 21st century."



Resources CEO Harold Hamm in the Wall Street Journal in 2011 stated that reserves of recoverable oil in the Bakken "65. A more recent industry estimate by Continental Formation, fully developed, is 24 billion barrels. - Complaint ¶ 65

UPDATE 1-U.S. to become world's top oil producer in 2015 - IEA

Tue Nov 12, 2013 7:10pm IST

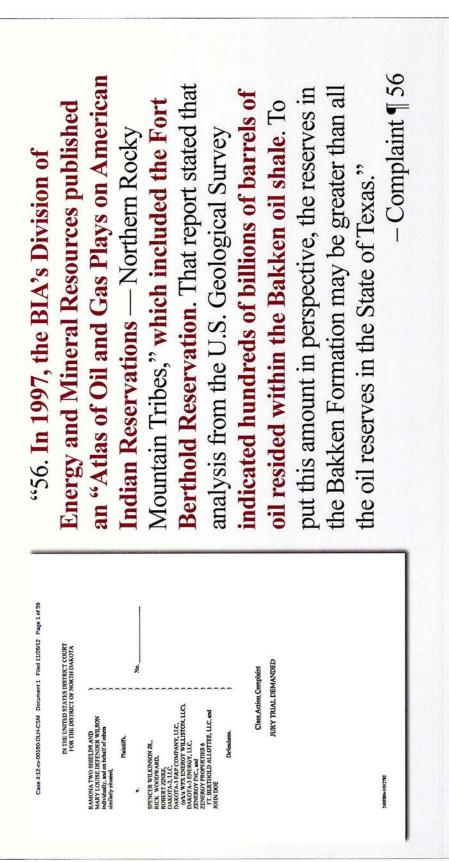
By Alex Lawler, Ron Bousso and Peg Mackey

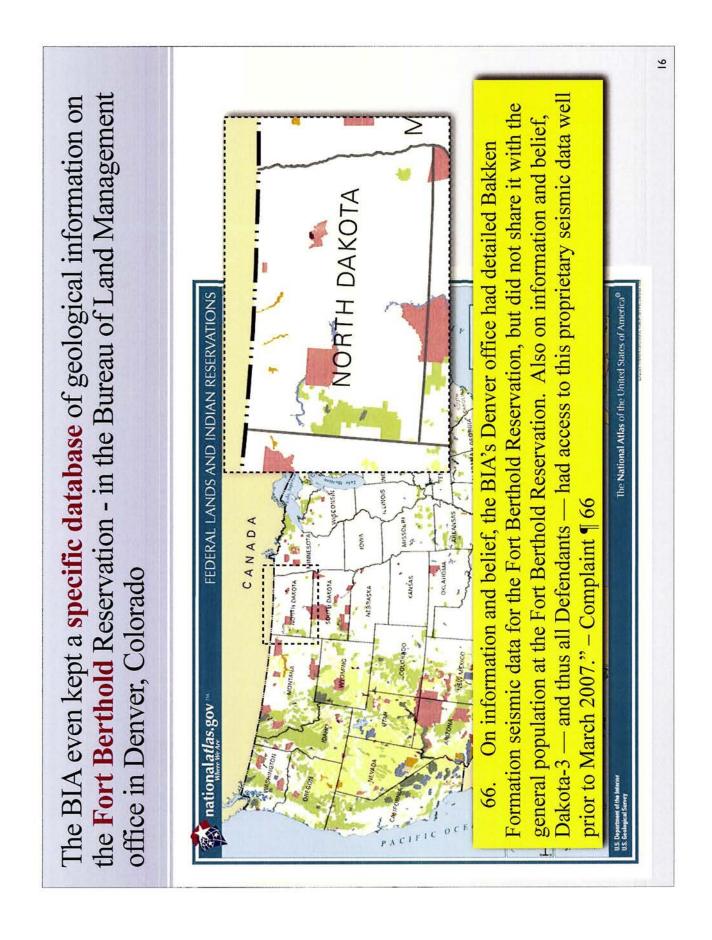
West's energy agency said, bringing Washington closer to energy self-Arabia and Russia to become the world's top oil producer in 2015, the LONDON, Nov 12 (Reuters) - The United States will stride past Saudi sufficiency and reducing the need for OPEC supply.

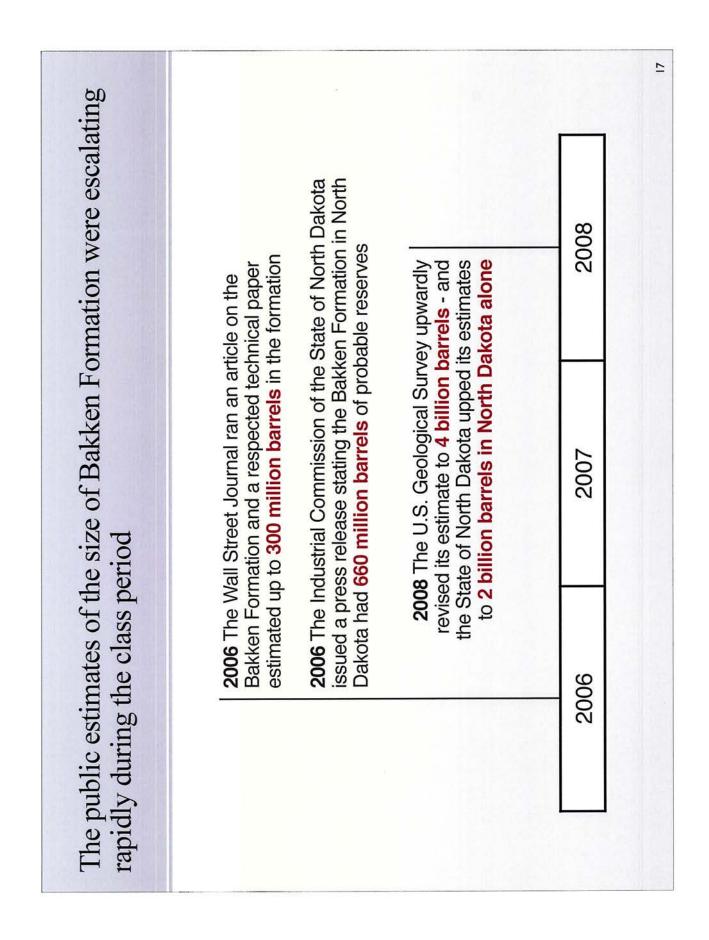
supplier to Asia, the International Energy Agency (IEA) said on Tuesday. But by 2020, the oilfields of Texas and North Dakota will be past their prime and the Middle East will regain its dominance - especially as a

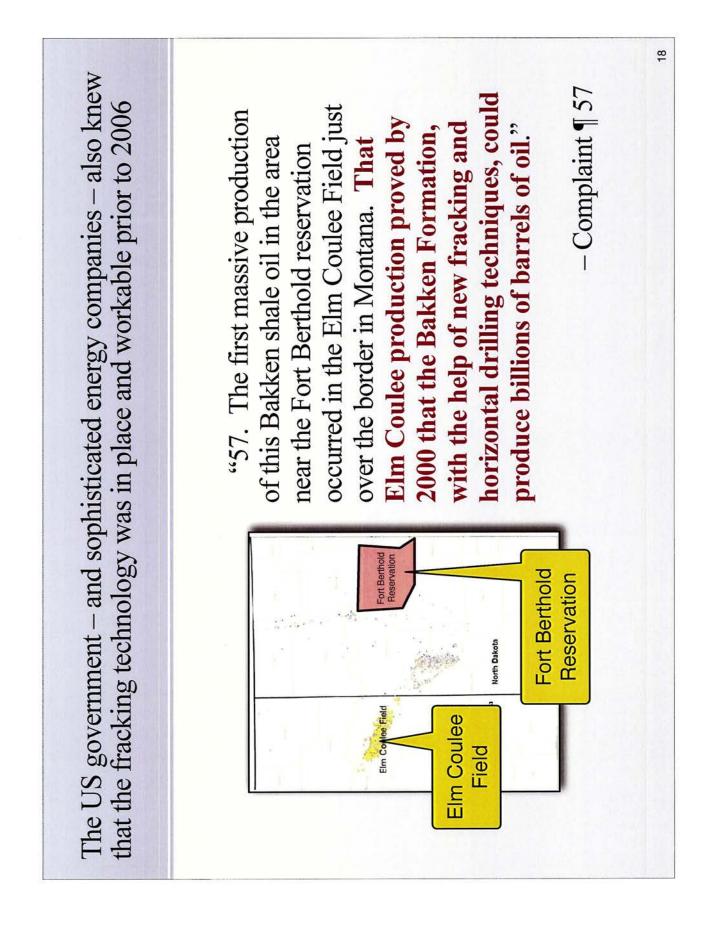
http://in.reuters.com/article/2013/11/12/iea-outlook-idINL5N0IX3N320131112

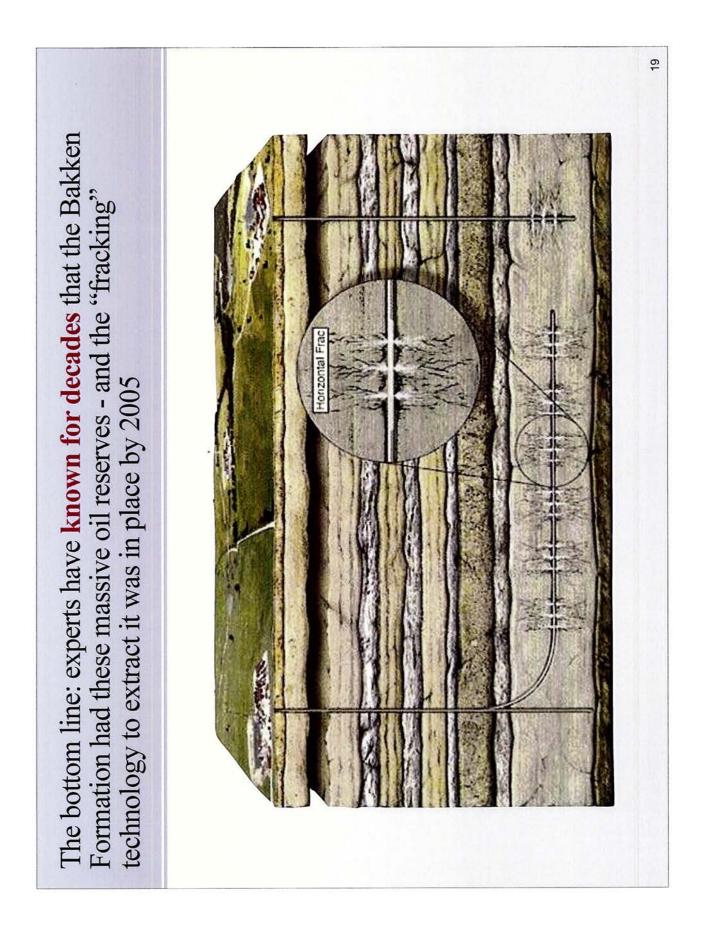
The U.S. government – and sophisticated energy companies – knew the size of the Bakken reserves well before the Defendants began their scheme in 2006



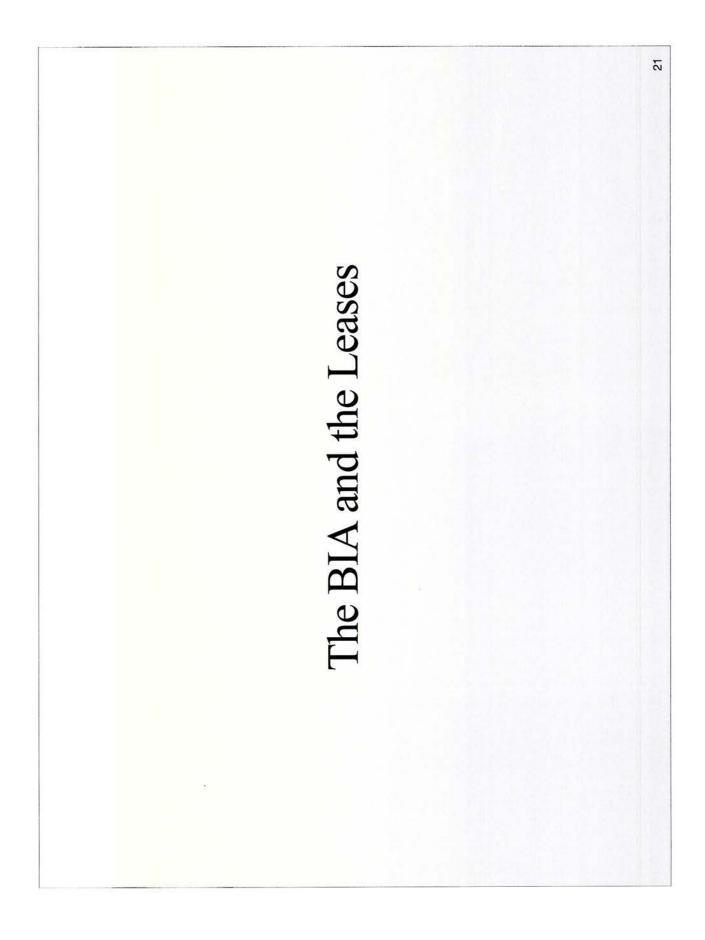








20 it knew both the magnitude of the reserves on Why did the U.S. government approve these "super cheap" individual allottee leases when Fort Berthold and the workability of fracking technology?



"...the Secretary of the Interior is authorized to perform any and all acts and make such rules and regulations as may be necessary for the purpose of carrying the provisions of this section into full force and effect.

...the Secretary determines that approving the lease or agreement is in the best interest of the Indian owners of the Indian land."

- 25 USC § 396

exploitation and prejudice to the Indian's interest and injustice to them The legislative history shows that the purpose of § 396 is prevent

and prejudice to the Indians' interest, or injustice to them. "The legislative history of the 1909 Act supports the view that leasing of the Indian lands so as **to prevent exploitation of** Congress was much interested in having Interior review the H.R.Rep No. 1225, 60th Cong., 1st Sess. at 1-2 (1908)." Pawnee 830 F.2d at 189

"The regulations are intended to ensure that environmental impacts or cultural impacts maximizes their best economic interests their resources developed are assured that the Indian mineral owners desiring to have they will be developed in a manner that resulting from such development." and minimizes any adverse

- 25 CFR 212.1(a)



The regulations give the BIA control of all aspects of the leasing process - controlling both approval and supervision

Holds legal title to the Native American mineral interests

-

Creates the lease form

Finalizes all key terms

Approves the price terms

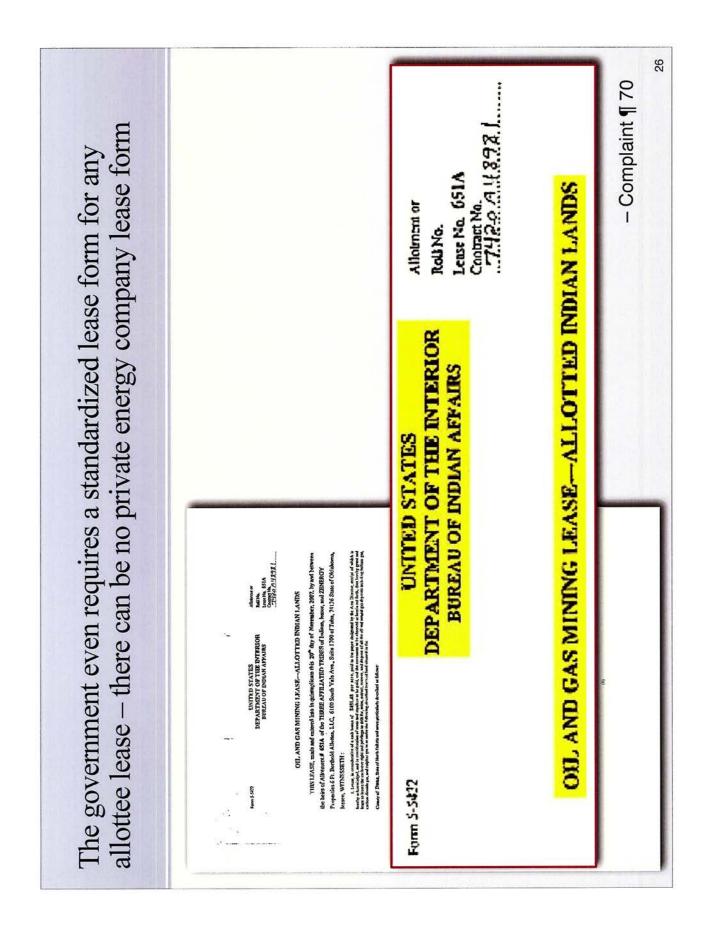
Approves the royalty % paid

Approves transfer of leases to new owner

Receives lease money from the oil company

Then sends lease payment to Native Americans

- Complaint ¶¶ 25 and 68



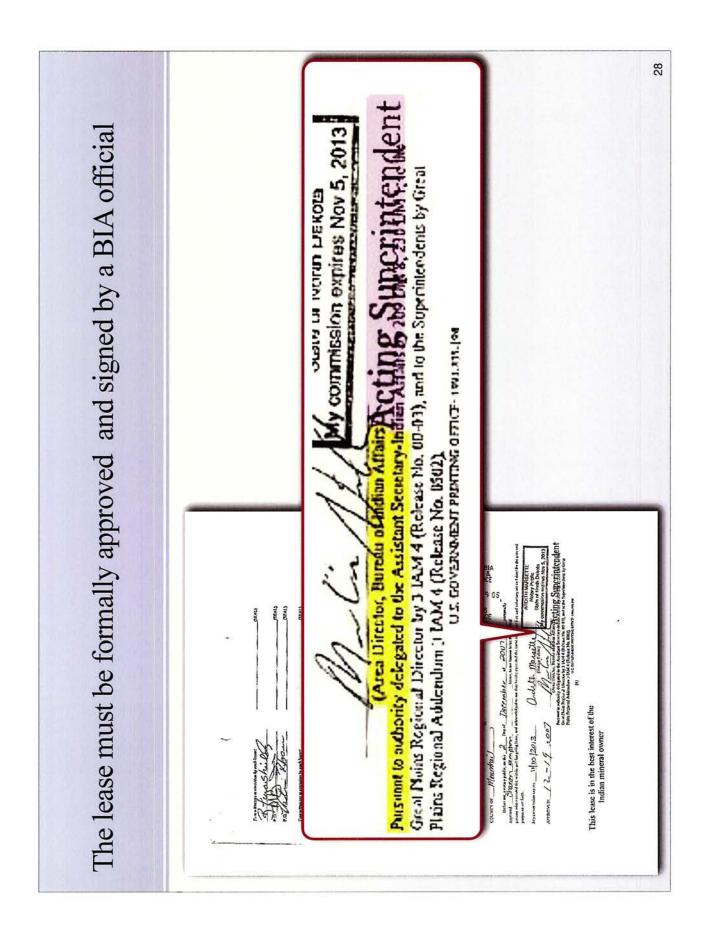
That lease form expressly stated that the government was supervising all aspects of the lease

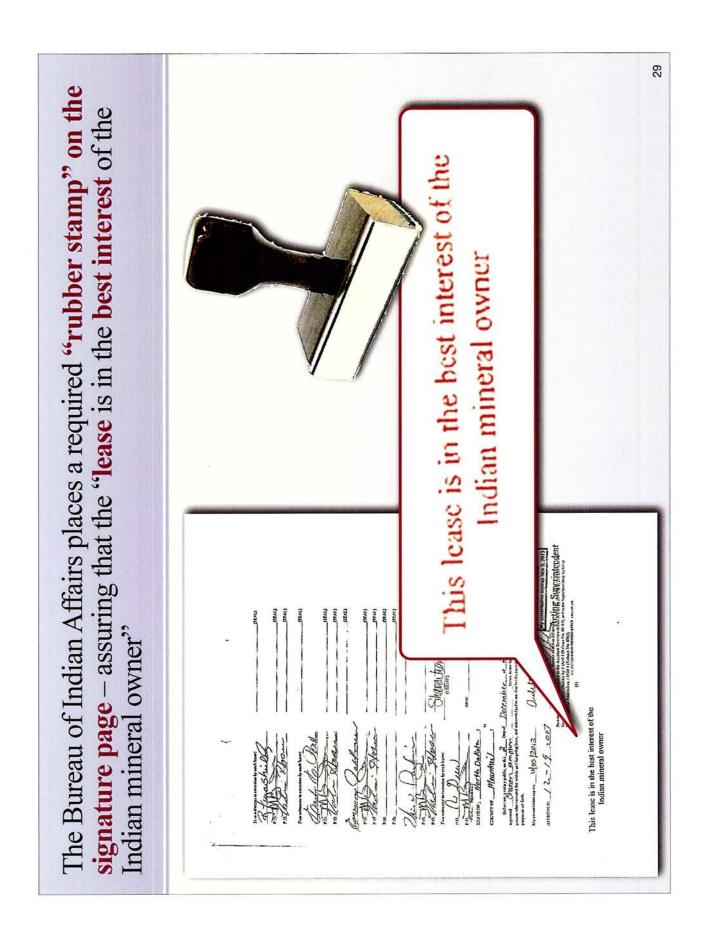
"2. The term "oil and gas supervisor" as employed herein shall refer to such officer or officers as the Secretary of the Interior may designate to supervise oil and gas operations on Indian lands.

perties 6 Ft. Berthold Allestee, L.L.C., 6100 South Yala Ave., Suite 1700 of Tuba, 74136 State of Oklahe

OID, AND GAS MINING LEASE-ALLOTTED INDIAN LANDS

Albanca or Native. Less Na. 651A County Na. 71120 A.11292.1. The term "superintendent" as used herein shall refer to the superintendent or other official in charge of the Indian Agency having jurisdiction over the lands leased."



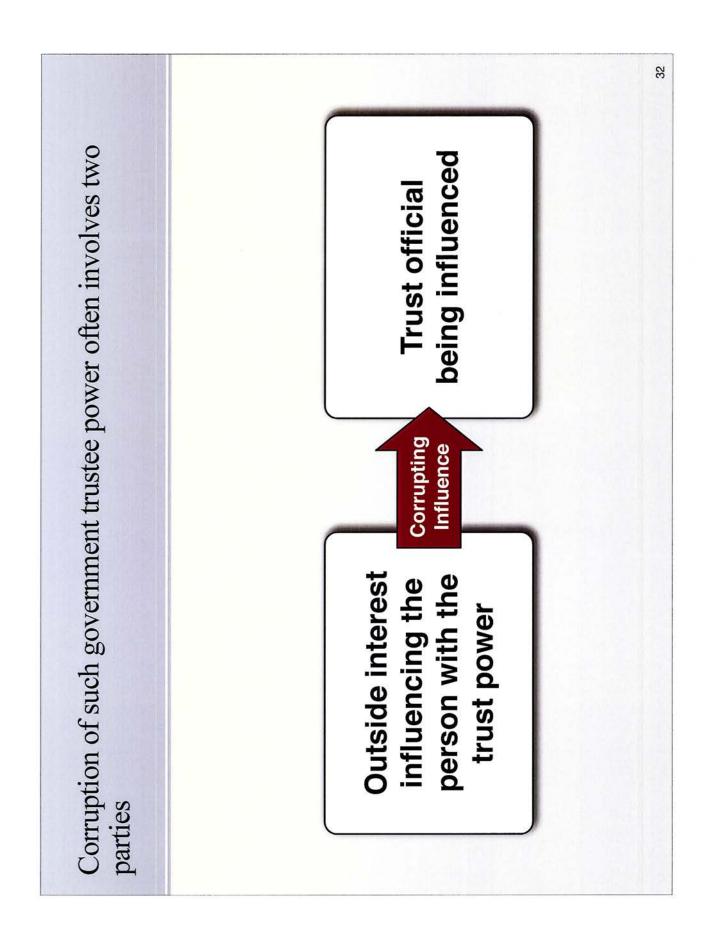


The U.S. government had extensive studies of the value of the Bakken Shale in North Dakota – going back 30 years.

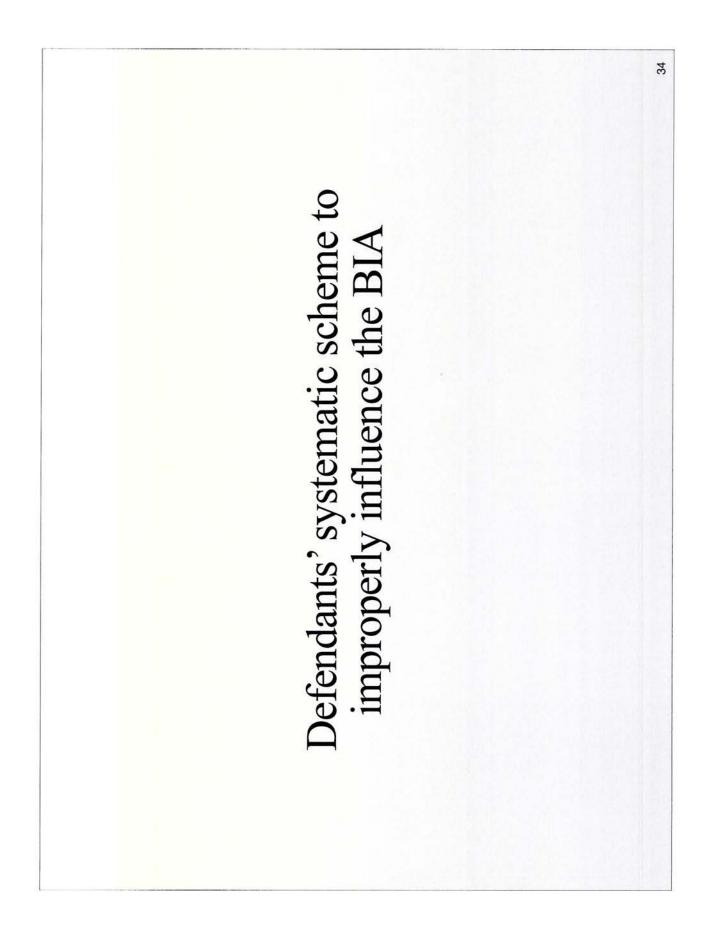
alue of the bakken Shale a – going back 30 years. – Complaint ¶¶ 53-67

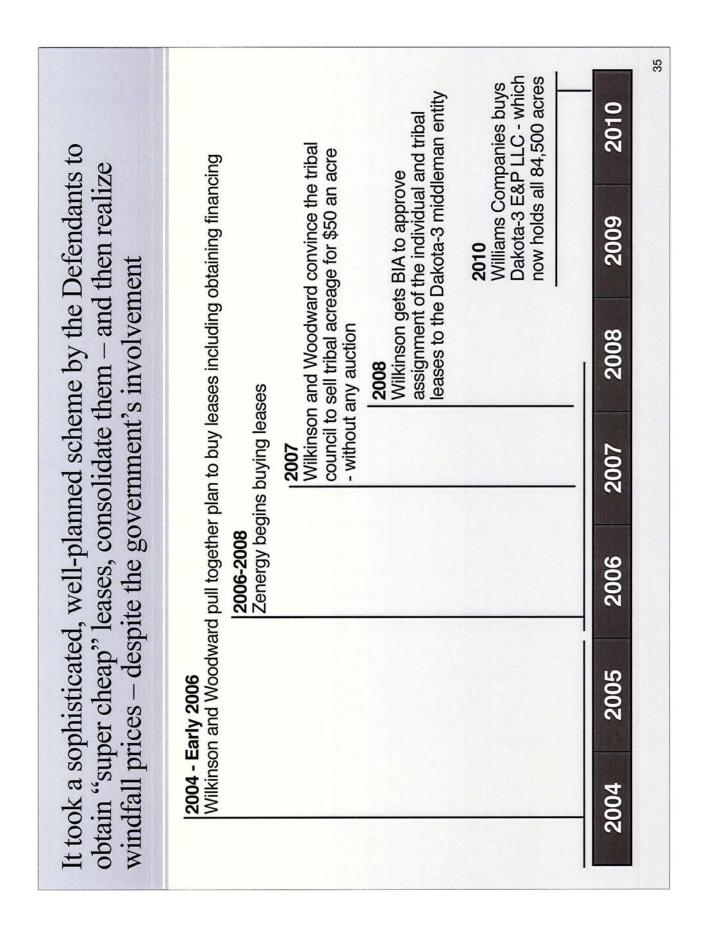


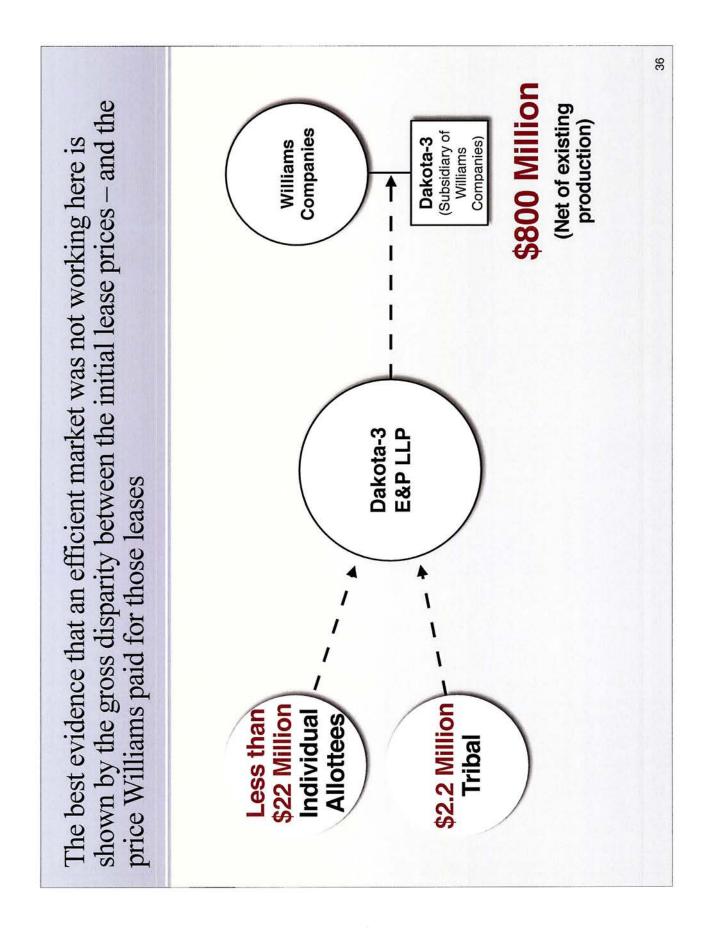
31 obtain unfairly low oil and gas leasing prices trust power is truly betrayed and swindled outside economic interests seeking to But a beneficiary of this government if the government starts yielding to



33 Was the government merely incompetent or were they improperly influenced?







Spencer Wilkinson admits in March 2008 tribal meeting minutes that he paid only \$2.1 million for the tribal leases

Case 4:12-cv-00160-DLH-CSM Document 64-7 Filed 04/22/13 Page 4 of 11

Three Affiliated Tribes – Sunday March 9, 2008
Issur Volce – Tribal Members/Grass Roots Organization
Meeting Chair (s): Verdall Smith / Carroll Howling Wolf

few Town Clyle Center, New Jonn,

2:00 pm Mecting Called to Order with an Opening Prayer by Elder Dwayne Fox

Meding Chair obliges Spencer Wilkinson request - 10 speak as first speaker

Spencer Wilkinson Jr. - Speaking when we ghered Center @ about 2:00 pm. Speaking about the learnin against his company_Digital 3 - claiming he has never met RLM, does not know who have specile as a Soya he is trying to defined himself and he will be countering this harvestile interaction with sendence—they were tellings him he's not a langue—he wanted to read his languer legal latence—che new want to hear from you].

[Bonnie Red Fox - explain, "bis job was to keep the Council happy", ... obvious]

Looning Ace row - explain, and job was to keep the Conneut happy ... covrously.

SW: That part was the worst part of the whole thing, it cut like a knife into my heart.

These goys are toying to Jump onto my complany. I will be responding. You've only head one side. [Bernedine Wilson – you're in basiness & this is all about you, you're the only one who stands to make money. (no response)

?: Prank White Calf is not a partner in Dakota 3

We paid 52.1 Million - 3 weeks ago for leases - my partners are Zenergy, Och Ziff, Schlumberge

I did not resell the leases. This lawsuit is frivolosi

I am pleading with you to tell you these things are not troe. (People from sudience, they do not want to hear from him, Verdal Smith trying to take beek micropbone and Spencer will not give it back.)

(John Dauks – How this all came about, and how someone was so special to be selected for such a learning agreement. How one member was selected, Why in the BLM allowing this? York's just got learning to your tracks. The BLA signed a miteral agreement browning that it was not fair mental value. Why is the tible negotiating "sweetheast dealet". We need a reparation of powers and a new government.

celing Chair introduced next speaker - Bud I

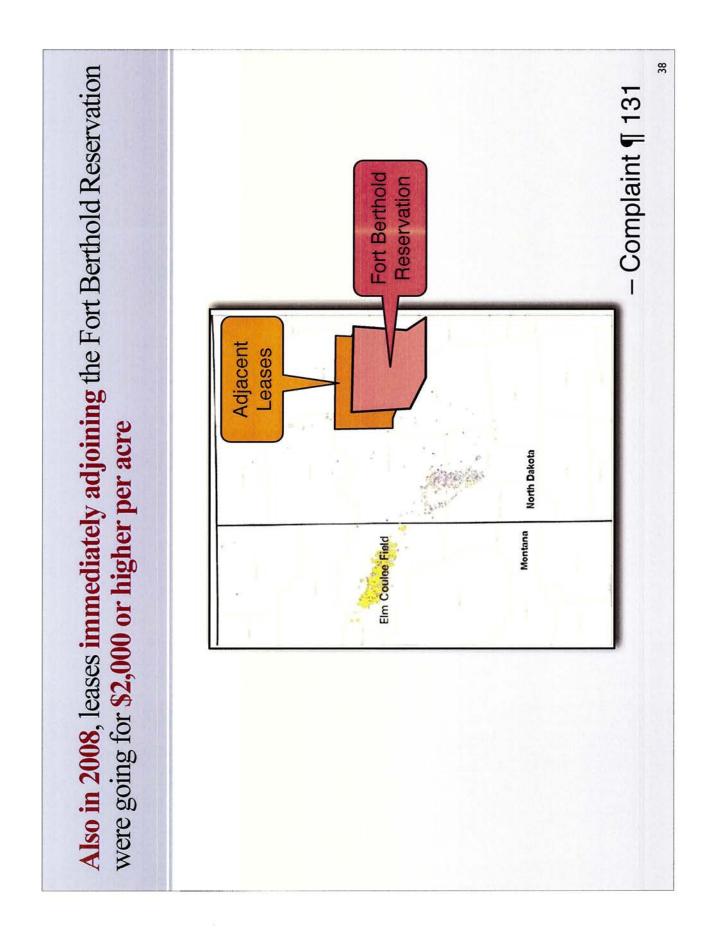
II Duel Mateon – Thá is a train weeck trying to happen. (To Spences), Spence, I told you, watch what you'r tolging, you're got got get used. Vous are fealing, with Than Property. Vous are a hangest of a cachin cash go we conser over. This is a Pederal Case and you groy are going to have to prove your incocence. Everyone of us are owners. Showed Reservation Map and showed all of the acres that were

"Spencer Wilkinson, Jr.:

'We paid \$2.1 Million – 3 weeks ago for leases...

I did not resell the leases..."

Exhibit G of Plaintiff's Response
 to Motion to Dismiss



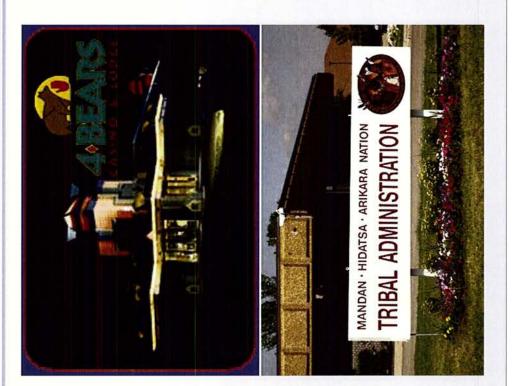
received by an Anglo mineral interest owner with property on the "160. The difference between an 18 percent royalty rate [given Fort Berthold Reservation—is estimated to be in excess of \$100 million for the 42,000 mineral interest acres of allottee leases in to the Two Shields class]—and the 20 percent royalty rate dispute in this lawsuit." -Complaint ¶160

That royalty rate difference alone is worth in excess of \$100 million for the 42,000 mineral interest acres

The political influence of Wilkinson and Woodward on the BIA cannot be underestimated

Spencer Wilkinson, Jr., casino manager:

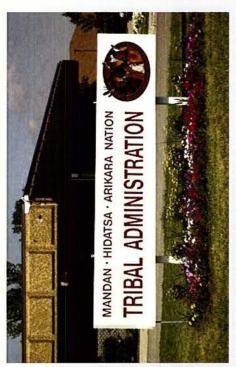
- used cash favors from the Fort Berthold Reservation casino to achieve the Dakota-3 scheme (Complaint ¶ 37)
- orchestrated the election of Tribal Chairman Marcus Wells, who had great influence on the BIA (Complaint ¶ 118)



Wilkinson at one point even had his private Dakota-3 offices inside the tribal administration building

"119. Wilkinson used his connection to Wells to set up a Dakota-3 office in the tribal headquarters and used this as Dakota-3's mailing address for a period of time."

- Complaint ¶ 119

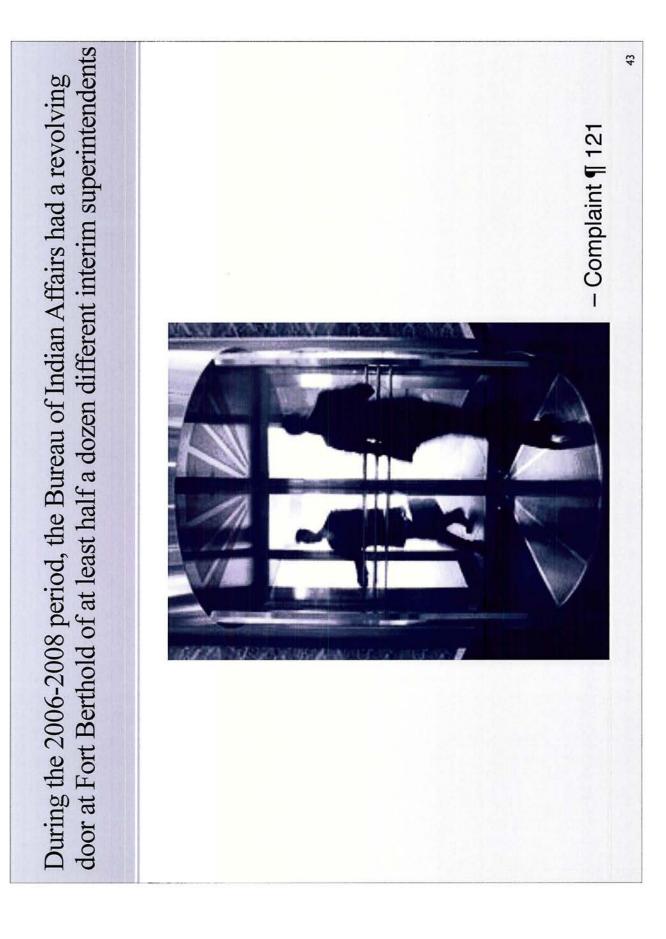


There is clear linkage to the BIA's failure to do its job

High Country News

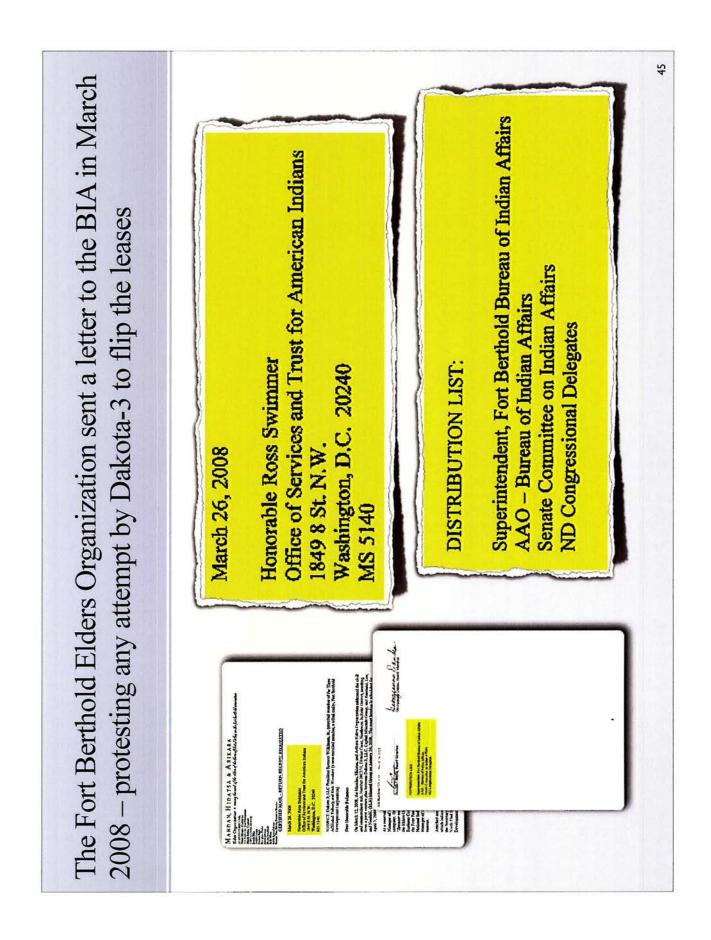
"In an interview reported in April 2012 in the High Country News, Mr. answer whether the BIA had approved deals too readily. Instead, Hunt (BIA's Petroleum Engineer) could not recall whether the BIA had ever advised any allottee to reject low offers, and refused to he insisted,

now. We want our leases now.' I think if we had said, 'Let's wait a hundreds each day – and everyone saying, 'We want our money 'This was the driving force behind it: We had companies in the office. We had councilmen and mineral owners in the office – while,' people would have strung us up."" -Complant ¶ 127



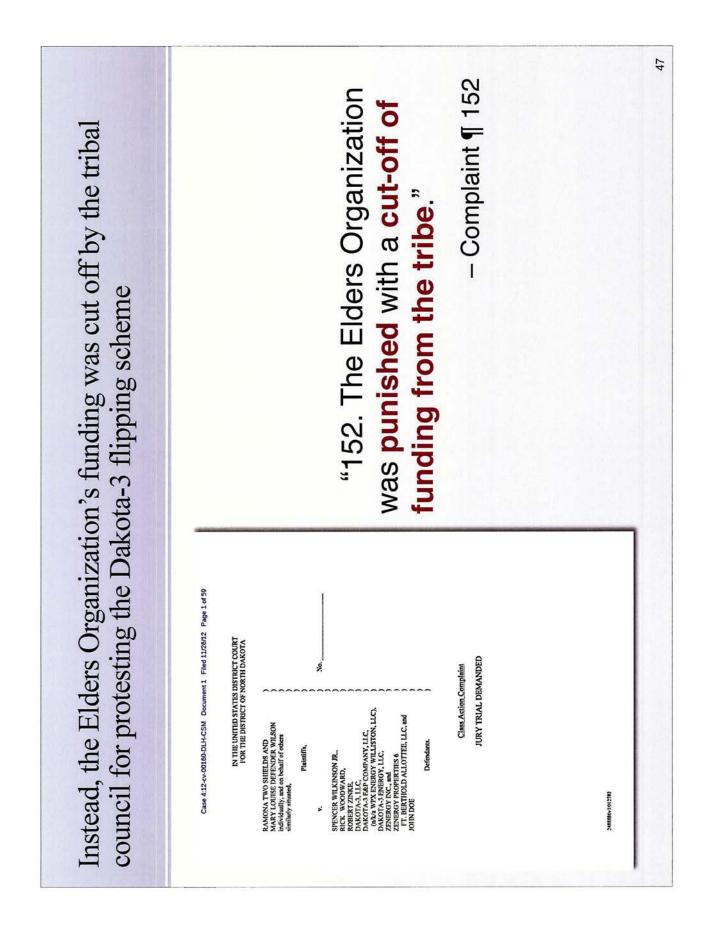
- gas leasing, and Wells proposed and/or supported the BIA's decision information and belief, Bemer had little (if any) experience with oil and become interim superintendent at the Fort Berthold Reservation. Upon to make Bemer the permanent superintendent at the Fort Berthold "122. By the latter half of 2007, a man named Howard Bemer had Reservation. The BIA did so in or around October 2007.
- was pressed by a local landowners association group to have an "auction the year prior to his arrival, Bemer knew his position of authority was tenuous at best. For instance, a predecessor BIA interim superintendent bid" process to establish a better value. He briefly opened up bidding 123. With a half-dozen interim supervisors being transferred during and got a \$600 an acre bid from EOG Resources out of Houston, Texas. Yet the BIA closed down the open-auction bidding."

-Complaint ¶¶ 122 and 123.



- Elders Organization (the "Elders Organization). Attachments included the New Town News article, the draft counterclaim, and the December 21, 2007, letter attention of the United States by letter dated March 12, 2008, to the Attorney "148. This article and the counterclaim were specifically brought to the General at The Department of Justice from the Mandan, Hidatsa & Arikara referenced above.
- 149. On March 26, 2008, the Elders Organization sent letters to The Office of Services and Trust for American Indians and again to the Attorney General at The at the meeting, it was "echoed that there is a conspiracy here, the BIA is allowing 2008, meeting open to all residents on the Fort Berthold Reservation. The letters Department of Justice. The letters discussed the outrage expressed at a March 9, expressed fear that "Dakota-3 may flip" its IMDA. The letter also noted that that the BIA and other agencies "have failed in their fiduciary responsibilities to agreements knowing that it was not fair market value." The letter further noted these lucrative agreements between oil companies and the BIA signed mineral the enrolled members of this Tribe."

- Complaint ¶¶ 148 and 194



processing - while first continuing to process a stack of cheap, below-market In early 2008 the BIA placed a \$1000 lease at the bottom of the pile for Fort Berthold leases

"124. On information and belief, at one point in this time period, the BIA was presented with a \$1,000 an acre lease, which the BIA stuck at the bottom of the pile and ignored in favor of continuing to rubber-stamp other below-market leases."

\$1000 with the pile conformation belower the conformation below the pile conformation with the conformation with the conformation with the conformation with the pile pile conformation with the confo

8

Complaint ¶ 124

Zinke and Zenergy had clearly been involved since the beginning of the scheme – as Wilkinson admitted in a December 2007 threatening letter to Peak Energy – one of Zenergy's leasing competitors

DAKOTA 3 L.L.C.

December 5, 2007

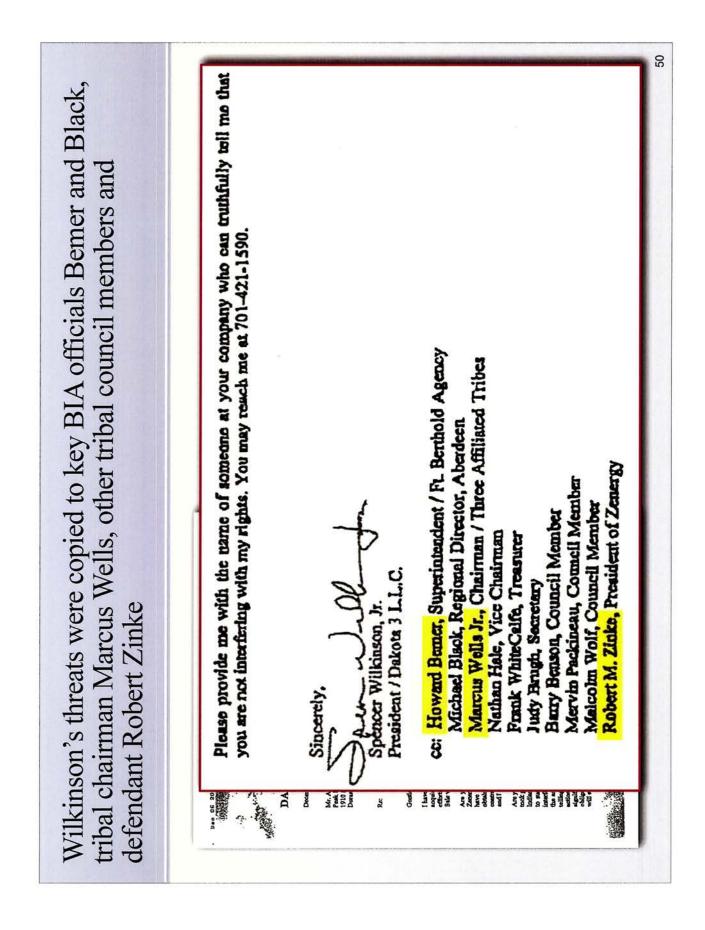
Sale which took place on November 15, 2007 under the direction of the Bureau of Indian Affairs. efforts of Zenergy Proporties 6 Pt. Berthold Allottee, LLC to participate in the Oil and Gas Lease acquisition of lease commitments from allottees on the Ft. Borthold Reservation and in the

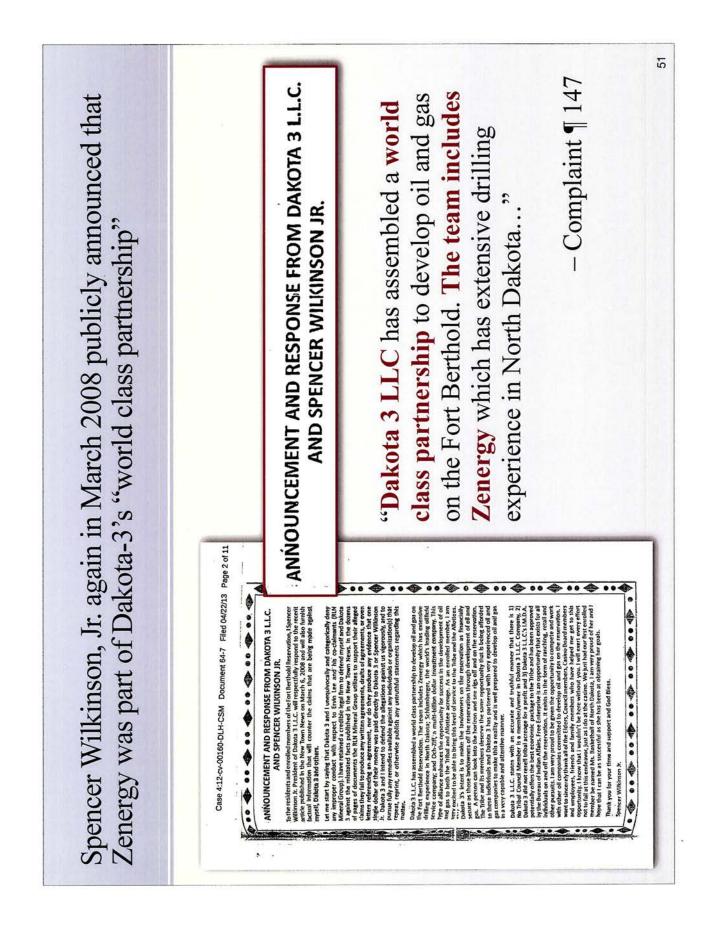
I have been associated with Zenergy and its partners for many months now to assist them in the

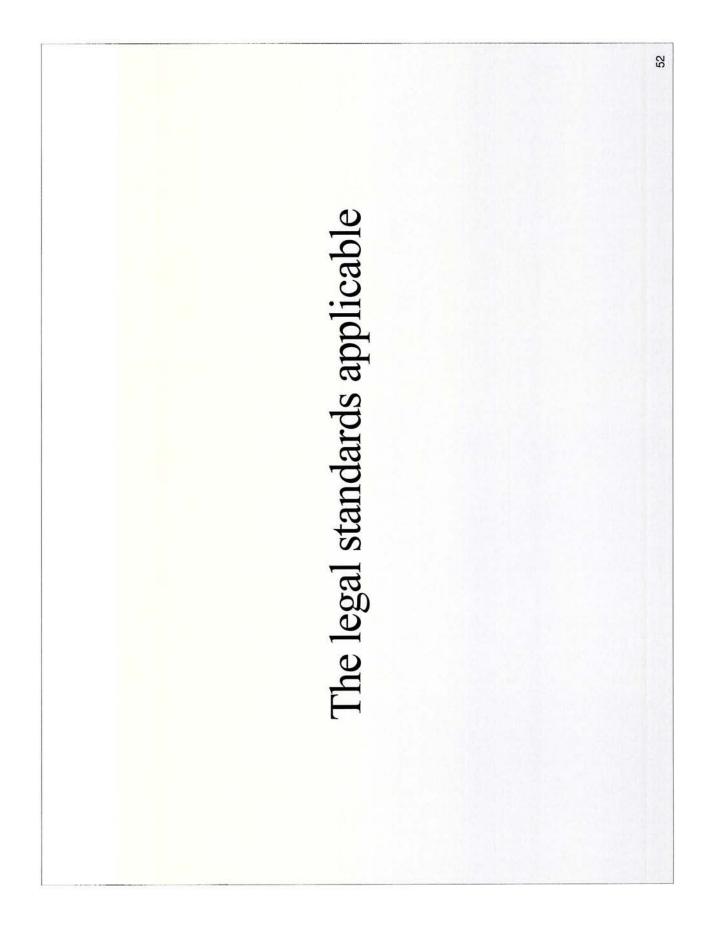
Are you soliciting allottees to withdraw their lease commitments which have been made to Zenergy? Surely that can't be true. Surely you would not interfere with relationships that we have worked so hard to develop. We have worked tirelessity over the last several months to obtain losse commitments from allottoces, and as a result of those efforts we have developed Any interference by you will cause me damage contractual agreements that hind both parties. and I will take action.

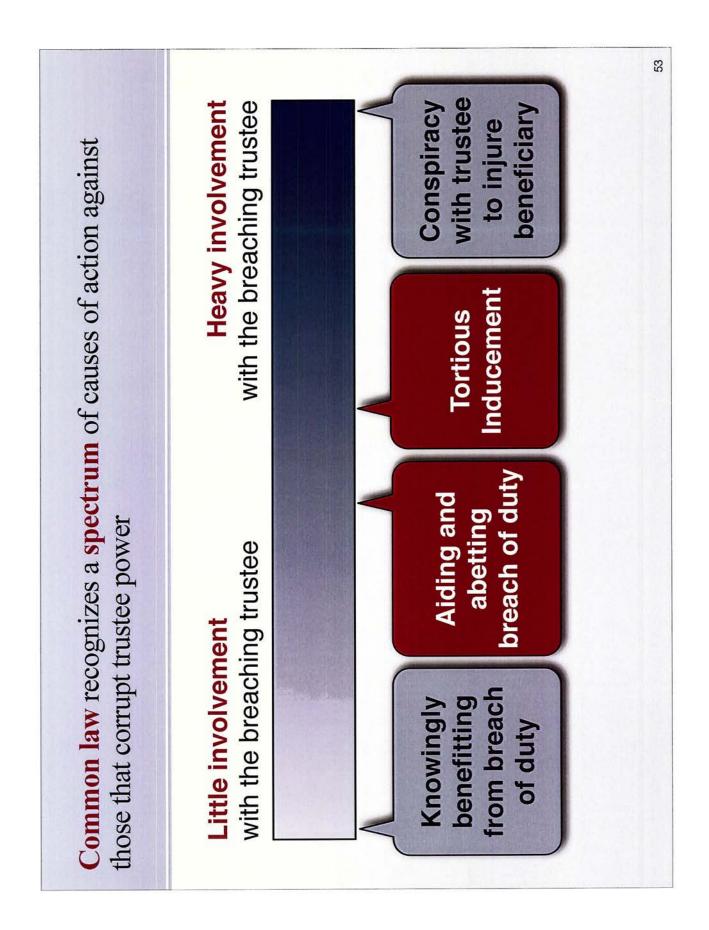
- Complaint ¶ 162

.









54

The Restatement of Torts has long included "aiding and abetting" as a common law cause of action – which has been recognized by the North Dakota Supreme Court

Freeland, 589 N.W.2d 551, 557 (N.D. 1999), where the dispute was over whether a passenger "aided or encouraged" a drunk Restatement of Torts 876(b) was recognized in Hurt v. driver.

55

The Restatement of Torts further includes "tortious inducement" as a common law cause of action – which has also been recognized by the North Dakota Supreme Court

farm equipment from the plaintiff when it lead the third party to which the court concluded that jury could find that a creditor tortiously induced a third-party to wrongfully repossess *Harvestore Sys., Inc.*, 419 NW. 2d 912, 914 (N.D. 1988) in Restatement of Torts 877 was applied in **Zimprich v. N.S.** believe that the plaintiff "was in default on the installment contract".

56

joint tortfeasors that are jointly and severally liable for acting in concert The North Dakota Supreme Court in 1999 held that you can have to commit a tortious act

In Kavadas v. Lorenzen, 448 N.W. 2d 219, 221 (N.D. 1989), the North Dakota Supreme Court held that "two or more tortfeasors encourage the act" are jointly and severally liable to the who act in concert in committing a tortious act **or aid or** injured plaintiff." The common law "aiding and abetting" remedy has great flexibility for an injured plaintiff

There is no requirement to sue the underlying tortfeasor – who may have disappeared or may have just been a stooge.

There is also no requirement to sue all the aiders and abetters. This is the efficient way to litigate against the one that walked away with the big money.

Kavadas case clearly stated that "the plaintiff can sue one Indeed, the North Dakota Supreme Court in that same or more as he chooses".

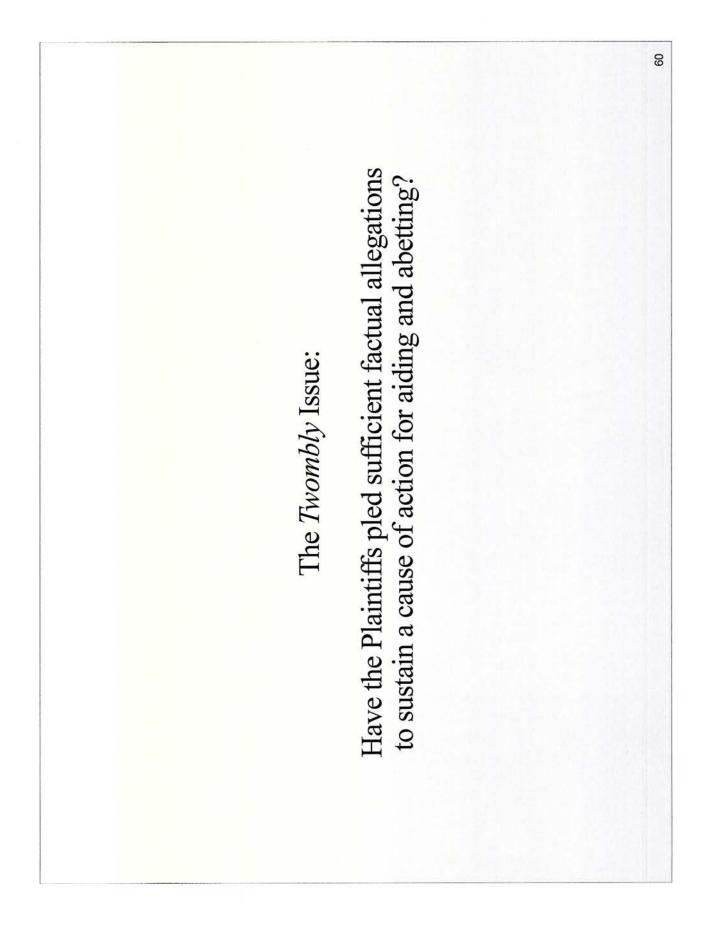
The flexibility of the aiding and abetting rule also applies to two others issues raised by the defendants The "indispensability" argument – an "aiding and abetting" claim never requires suing all parties.

U.S. government would want to preempt a common-law right The "preemption" argument – there is no reason why the of action that prosecutes parties that corrupt government officials

Finally, "aiding and abetting" can result from either "encouraging" or "substantial assistance" – both are not required

tortfeasors who act in concert in committing a tortious act or **aid** In Kavadas v. Lorenzen, 448 N.W. 2d 219, 221 (N.D. 1989), or encourage the act" are jointly and severally liable to the the North Dakota Supreme Court held that "two or more injured plaintiff."

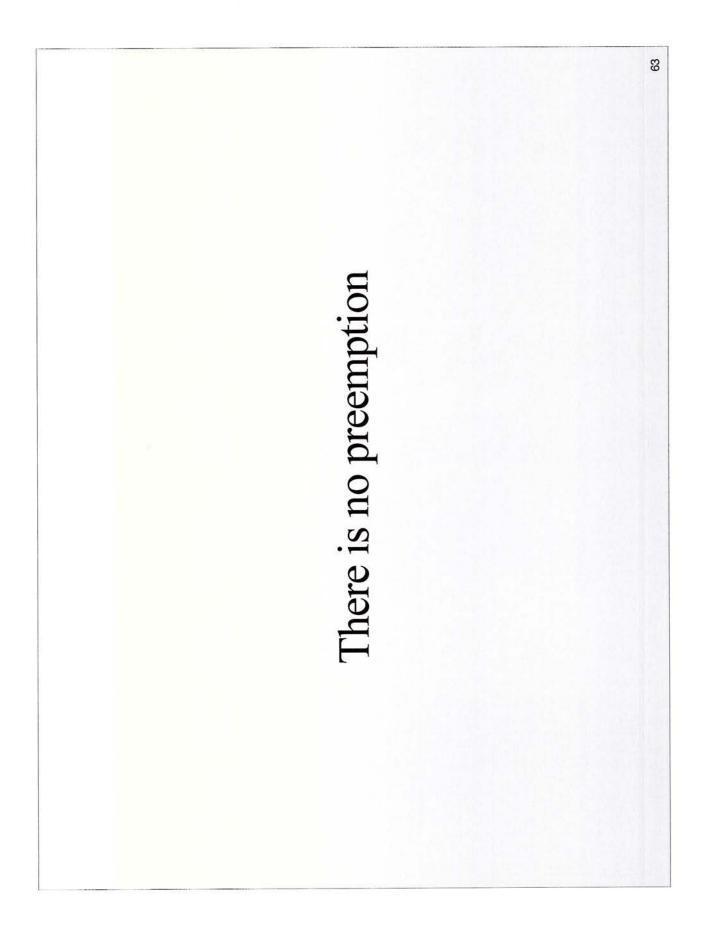
constitutes a breach of duty and gives substantial assistance "[A] claim for aiding and abetting another's wrongful act can be or encouragement to the other so to conduct himself." PFS Distribution Co. v. Raduechel, 574 F3d 580, 595 (8th Circ. maintained if a person 'knows that the other's conduct 2009).



Under Twombly, all that is required is a short statement of the factual allegations

- contain sufficient factual matter, accepted as true, to 'state a To quote Twombly at 550 U.S. 554, 570 – "a complaint must claim to relief that is plausible on its face."
- Plausible means "believable" or within the range of possibility.
- Twombly makes clear that this is a "context-specific task that requires the reviewing court to draw on its judicial experience – and **common sense**." (Id. At 679).

62 The 14-page Exhibit A to the Plaintiffs' Consolidated Response Brief lists in detail the evidence – far more than is required to meet the on an escalation clause, never imited well spacing, and did not include any environmental or cultural protections in their leases. of 122, 125, 157-58: BIA Superintendent Earl Silk admits that he had been "somewhat concerned" about ¶ 153-55: The BLA admitted in July 2008 that it had not yet begun "assisting mineral owners in negotiations upon request [or], preparing advertisements for competitive sales." ¶ 63-67, 141-43: By March 2007, the BIA knew about the amount of oil in play, but never made any attempt to value allottees' interests. Even after tribal members "pleaded... for help," it did nothing. TR 81, 157-58, 170-71: The BLA's failure is highlighted by the fact that it approved leases for "few hundred dollar bonus payments" while the Williams Company paid nearly \$10,000 per acre. 127-28: The BLA admits it bowed to pressure from "councilmen and mineral owners" to approve leases without proper evaluation because "if we had said, "Let's wait a while," people would have strung us up." The BIA breached its obligation to negotiate for the Plaintiffs and approve only those leases that were in their 'best interest.'' Key Complaint Allegations - Organized by Cause of Action 'some of the dollar amounts" being approved but lacked the staff to correct the issue. (* 151, 153-55: The BIA admits it never "establish[ed] fair market value" for leases. Case 4:12-cv-00160-DLH-CSM Document 64-1 Filed 04/22/13 Page 2 of 15 The BIA failed to establish fair market value for Plaintiffs' mineral interests. Reasonable Inferences and Allegations The BLA failed to negotiate leases on Plaintiffs' behalf. Defendant Wilkinson - Aiding & Abetting/Tortious Inducement A-1 (1) underlying fiduciary breach; Claim Elements 266565v1/012782 Twombly standard



The Supreme Court in *Poafpybitty v. Skelly* held that 25 U.S.C. § 396 – the statute at issue in this case - did not preempt allottees from bringing a common law claim

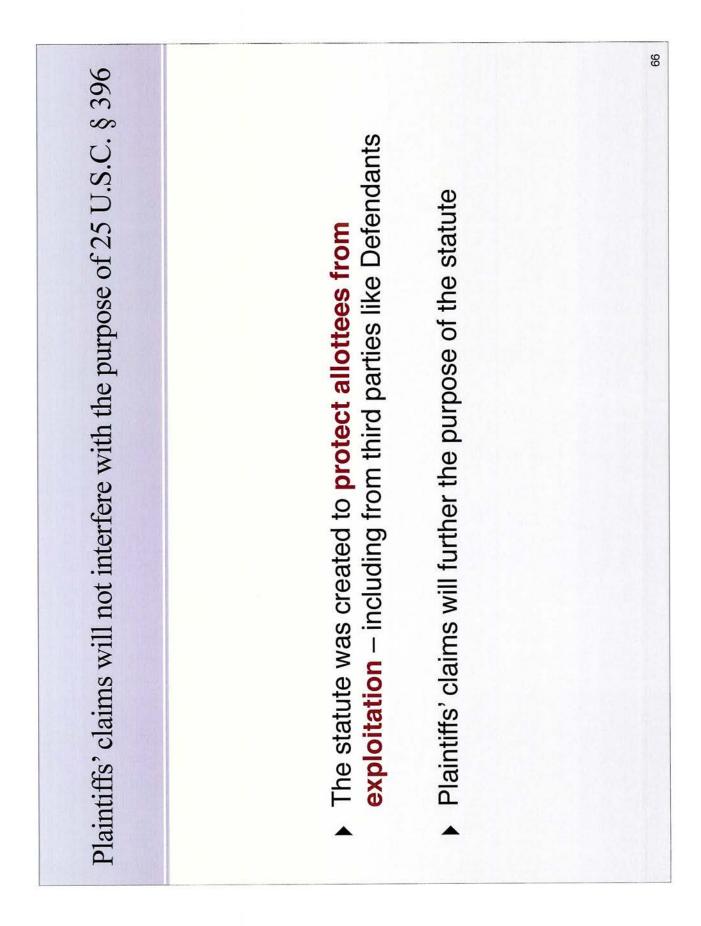
over oil and gas leases in considerable detail, we find nothing in "While the United States has exercised its supervisory authority this regulatory scheme which would preclude petitioners from seeking judicial relief for an alleged violation of the lease."

-390 U.S. 365, 373 (1968)

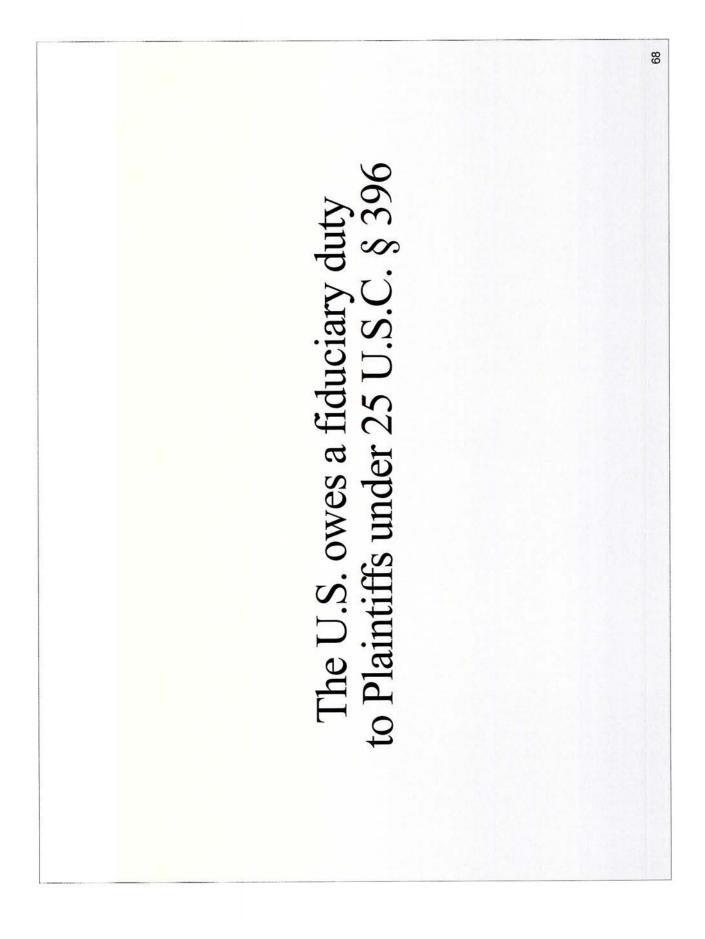
No Preemption

Defendants' preemption cases do not apply

- White Mountain Apache Tribe v. Bracker, 448 U.S. 136 (1980)
- Ramah Navajo School Bd. v. New Mexico, 458 U.S. 832 👍 📆
- New Mexico v. Mescalero Apache Tribe, 462 U.S. 31
- 8 (8th Cir. 1996) Montana v. Blackfeet, 471 U.S. 759 (1985) Gaming Corp. v. Dorsey & Whitney, 88 7.30
- ama and Coushatta Indian Tribes, 261 F.3d Comstock Oil & Gas, Inc. V. A. 567 (5th Cir. 2001)
- White Earth Band of Chippewa Indians, 317 F.3d Gaming Monid 18 840 (2 h Cm
- les Ecolodge v. Seminole Tribe, 836 F. Supp.2d 1296 (S.D. Fla. 2011) Evergi
- These cases don't implicate 25 U.S.C. § 396
- Preemption inquiry in these cases focuses on tribal sovereignty issues
 - No tribal sovereignty issues raised in our case
- No concern about the US having "its decisions questioned by the tribunal of another sovereign"



and prejudice to the Indians' interest, or injustice to them "The legislative history of the 1909 Act supports the view that leasing of the Indian lands so as **to prevent exploitation of** Congress was much interested in having Interior review the H.R.Rep No. 1225, 60th Cong., 1st Sess. at 1-2 (1908)." Pawnee 830 F.2d at 189



The Federal Circuit in Pawnee held that § 396 – the statute at issue here - imposes a fiduciary duty on the United States

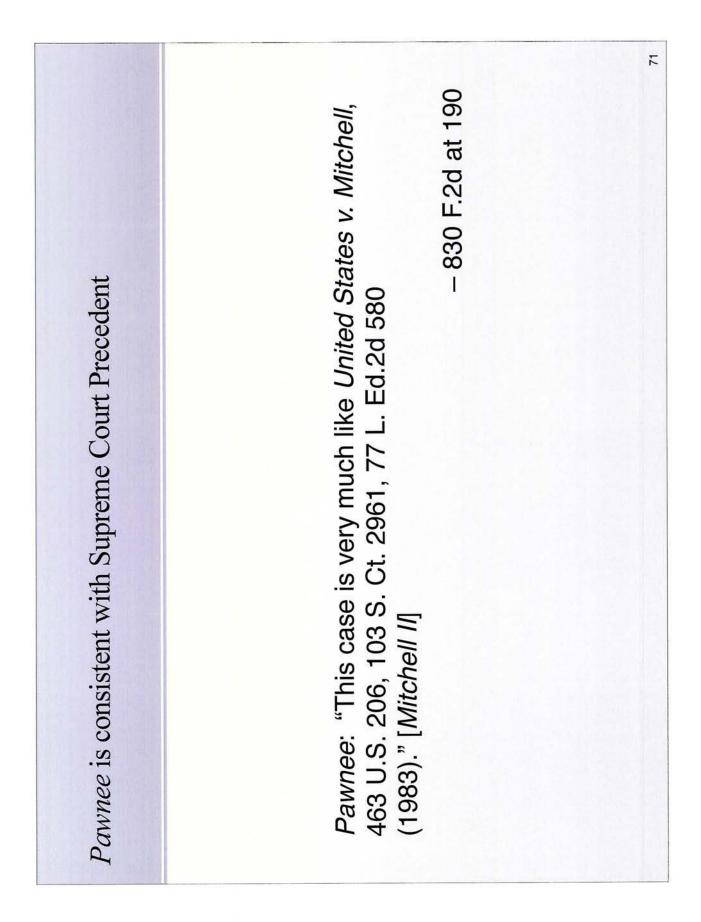
Pawnee involved allottees suing the U.S. under § 396

out the statute 'into full force and effect'; and he makes such the leases; he performs 'any and all acts' necessary to carry rules and regulations as may be necessary to carry out the determines whether to consent to a lease and the terms of "This statute places the Secretary of the Interior at the center of the leasing of Indian mineral lands. He legislation." -830 F.2d at 189

The Federal Circuit in Pawnee held that § 396 – the statute at issue here - imposes a fiduciary duty on the United States

Pawnee involved allottees suing the U.S. under § 396

Government in the management and operation of Indian mandating compensation by the Federal Government for "Because the statutes and regulations at issue in this ands and resources, they can fairly be interpreted as case <u>clearly</u> establish fiduciary obligations of the damages sustained." -830 F.2d at 190



Pawnee is consistent with Supreme Court Precedent

Mitchell II established a two-part test:

- 1. Identify a right in a source of substantive federal law
- 2. Demonstrate that the source of substantive law can fairly be interpreted as mandating compensation by the Federal Government for damages sustained

Pawnee is consistent with Supreme Court Precedent

- United States v. White Mtn. Apache Tribe, 537 U.S. 123 (2003)
- · United States v. Navajo Nation, 537 U.S. 488 (2003) [Navajo I]
- · United States v. Navajo Nation, 129 S. Ct. 1547 (2009) [Navajo II]

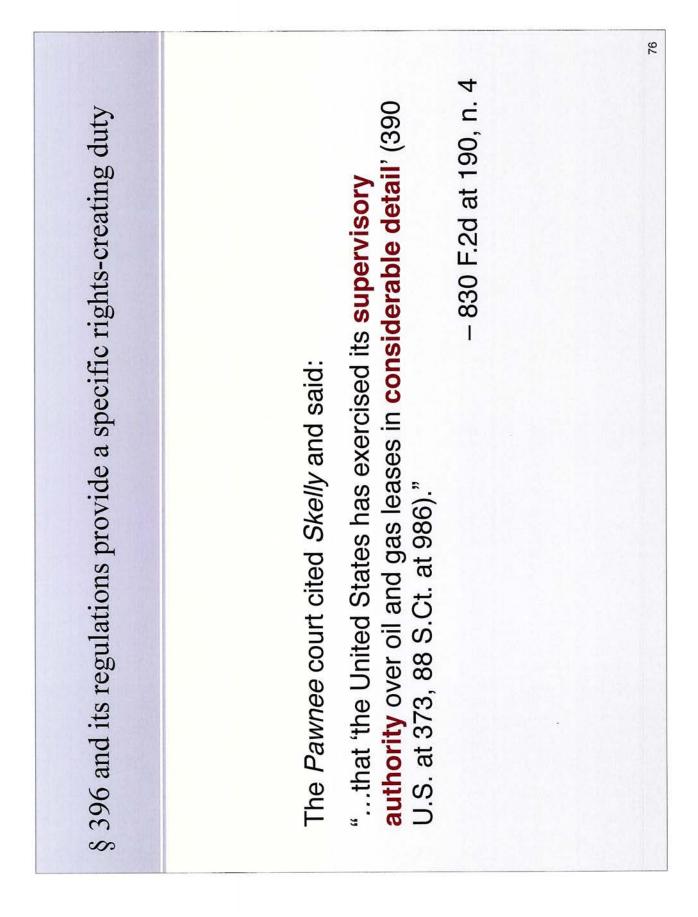
All three cases rely on Mitchell II Analysis

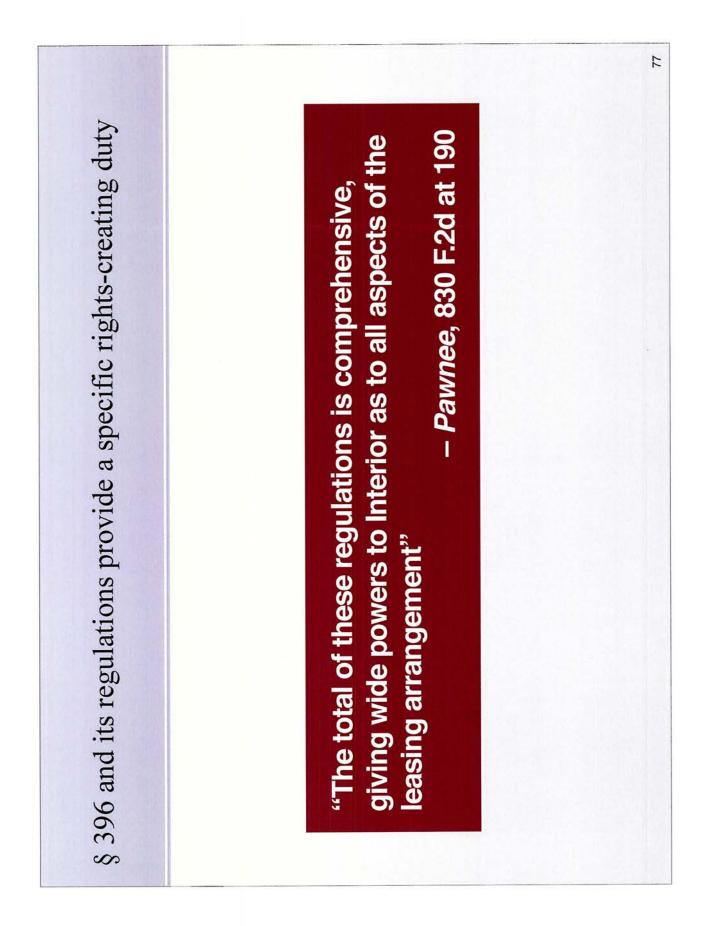
§ 396 and its regulations provide a specific rights-creating duty

- BIA controls the lease process
- BIA approves leases when "**best interest**" standard is met (25 USC §396; 25 CFR §§ 212.3, 212.4, 212.20)
- BIA is tasked "to ensure that Indian mineral owners desiring to have their resources developed are assured that they will be developed in a matter that maximizes their best economic **interests** and minimizes any adverse environmental or cultural impacts resulting from such development." (25 CFR § 212.1)

the Indian fores so as to obtain the greatest revenue to the Indians earliest regulations the Severnment recognized it is in managing and his heirs" and that proceeds from sactociac bassid to swiners for sales of timber from Indian trust lands between upon me Geen fary's consideration of "the needs and best interests of the Indian owner consistent with a proper present and impressment of the forests." disposed of for their benefit.' 25 U.S.C. 406(a). Similarly, even in its example, 8 of the 1910 Act, as amended, expressly mandates that directly supports the existence of a fiduciary relationship. For "The language of these statutory and regulatory provisions

- Mitchell II, 463 U.S. at 224



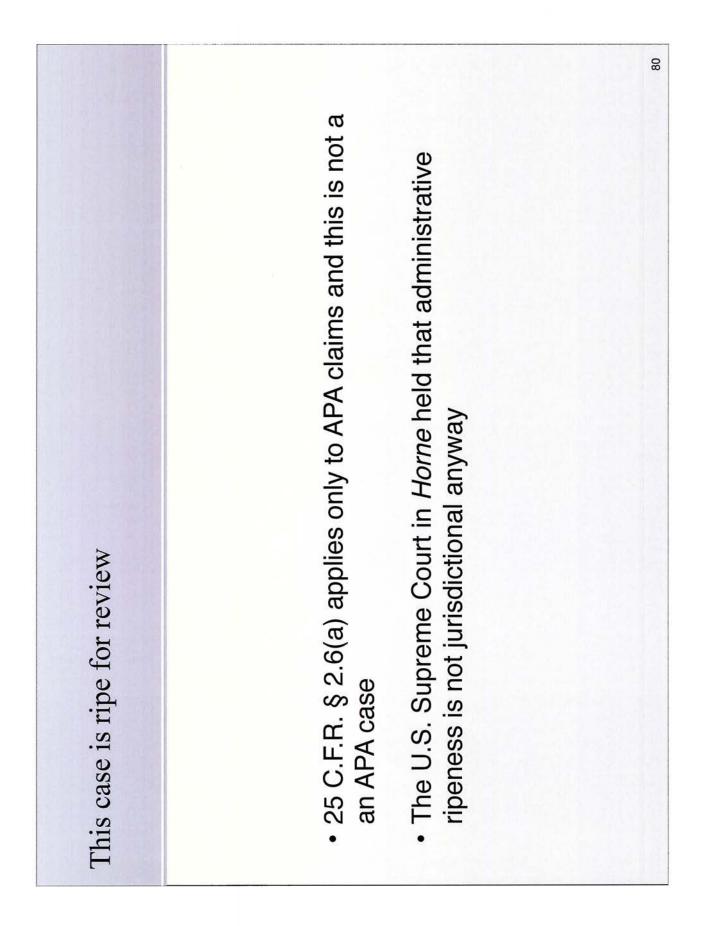


Pawnee remains good law

§ 396 ≠ § 396a

- Defendants' misplaced reliance on *Shoshone Indian Tribe* v. *United States*, 672 F.3d 1021 (Fed. Cir. 2012)
- Tribal case
- § 396a applied § 396 did not
- Pawnee not implicated and did not apply

79 The dispute is clearly ripe



This Court itself has held that 25 C.F.R. § 2.6(a) – which Defendants raise - applies only in the APA context

C.F.R. § 4.314(a) set forth what will amount to a 'final agency "BIA regulations which appear at 25 C.F.R. § 2.6(a) and 43 action' for purposes of APA review." - Fort Berthold Land & Livestock Ass'n. v. Anderson, 361 F. Supp. 2d 1045, 1051 (D.N.D. 2005) (Hovland, J.) (emphasis added).

This is not an APA case

The regulation itself makes this clear

to appeal to a superior authority in the Department, shall appeal is made determines that public safety, protection of trust resources, or other public exigency requires that 2.6(a): "No decision, which at the time of its rendition is subject unless when an appeal is filed, the official to whom the action subject to judicial review under 5 U.S.C. 704 be considered final so as to constitute Departmental the decision be made effective immediately."

"A 'Case' or 'Controversy' exists once the government has taken private property without paying for it. Accordingly, whether an alternative remedy exists does not affect the jurisdiction of the federal court."

"ripeness," we have recognized that it is not, strictly speaking, "Although we often refer to this consideration as 'prudential jurisdictional."

Horne v. Dep't of Agric., 133 S. Ct. 2053, 2062 & n.6 (2013) (citations omitted) (emphasis added).

- Exhaustion is not required when litigant seeks only money damages and agency lacks authority to award such relief.
- McCarthy v. Madigan, 503 U.S. 140, 144 (1992).
- has been wronged until after the administrative deadline has Exhaustion is not required when a party does not learn it passed.
- . Bowen v. City of New York, 476 U.S. 467 (1986).

The McCarthy rule: Prudential exhaustion is excused here because the BIA cannot award damages

the absence of any monetary remedy in the grievance injunctive relief and has singled out discrete past wrongs, "[W]hen a litigant has **deliberately** forgone any claim for specifically requesting monetary compensation only, ... procedure also weighs heavily against imposing an exhaustion requirement." McCarthy v. Madigan, 503 U.S. 140, 154 (1992) (emphasis added).

The Bowen rule: Exhaustion is excused here because Plaintiffs learned of the Government's breach only after the deadline

too late for a large number of class members to exhaust their claims . Since "[m]embers of the class could not attack a policy they could not be aware existed," it would be unfair to penalize these "At the outset, we note that by the time this lawsuit was filed, it was claimants for not exhausting under these circumstances."

Bowen v. City of New York, 476 U.S. 467, 482 (1986) (internal citations omitted) (emphasis added).

Defendants do not – and cannot – show that Plaintiffs learned of the Government's breach before the administrative deadline

- They knew that other companies noid for tribal leaser in 2006. Compl. ¶ 137.
- ouncil that companies would attempt to al Bus acquire leases for less than fair mark In 2006, a Tribal employee warned
- of recoverable oil were possible on the Fort ing which discussed a report by the North Dakota Industrial that indicated 319 mill In July 2007, the Tribal Business Coun Berthold Reservation. Id. ¶ 63.
- a \$35 acre bonus bid and noted higher In December 2007, a member of the Tr bonuses in the area. *Id.* ¶ 144.
- ected to the bonus payments on earlier of the tribal lease) ers" pub es" related "Fort Berthold Reservation elders tribal leases. Id. ¶ 82 (discussing
- When Plaintiffs leased their lands, they knew other leases had been executed on and near the Fort
 - Berthold Reservation with higher bonus bids. Id. ¶ 131-34, 137

 They prove the Bart bout a pring tent a management of the Bart bout a pring tent a management of the Bart bout a pring tent a management of the Bart bout a pring tent a management of the Bart bound of
- were published and Court filings of value projections "between \$452 million and \$1.3 billion" "distributed in the court of the c
- Events confirmed that a tribal lease at \$40 an acre was allegedly "not for fair market value" "before its final approval in January 2008." Id. ¶ 136.

89 The law clearly states that the U.S. Government is not an indispensable party

It is a well-established rule that a joint tortfeasor – like the U.S. in this case – does not need to be joined

The Supreme Court says so

- indispensable parties under Rule 19(b) and to dismiss the lawsuit "Temple contends that it was error to label joint tortfeasors as with prejudice for failure to join those parties. We agree."
- "It has long been the rule that it is not necessary for all joint tortfeasors to be named as defendants in a single lawsuit."
- Temple v. Synthes Corp., Ltd., 498 U.S. 5, 7 (1990) (per curiam) (emphasis added).

It is a well-established rule that a joint tortfeasor – like the U.S. in this case – does not need to be joined

The Rule itself says so

party to an action against another with like liability. Joinder with the settled authorities holding that a tortfeasor with the The "definition of persons to be joined . . . is not at variance usual 'joint-and-several' liability is merely a permissive of these tortfeasors continues to be regulated by Rule 20; compare Rule 14 on third-party practice."

Advisory Committee Notes to Rule 19

There is no Rule 19 issue because Plaintiffs seek only money damages – not specific relief "The plaintiff seeks only monetary damages from the Company for his alleged wrongful discharge, and of course this relief can be granted without the presence of the Union."

Sandobal v. Armour & Co., 429 F.2d 249, 257 (8th Cir. 1970).

(emphasis added).

Poafpybitty v. Skelly Oil Co., 390 U.S. 365, 374 (1968)

the lease terms or for any failure to pay royalties. Both the lessor "[T]here is no justification for concluding that the severe sanction and the lessee may wish to resolve their disagreement **by the** of cancellation of the lease is the only relief for all breaches of payment of damages"

It is black letter law that the U.S. is not an indispensable party in individual allottee cases

individual allottees are suing for trespass or for declaratory relief "In substantial part because of what the Supreme Court decided in case[s] like '*Poafpybitty*,' the prevailing view in the Eighth indispensable party in cases where either Indian tribes or to protect their beneficial interests in trust lands from being Circuit and elsewhere is that the United States is not an diminished by third parties."

Houle v. Cent. Power Elec. Co-op., Inc., No. 4:09-CV-021, 2011 WL 1464918, at *25 (D.N.D. Mar. 24, 2011) (emphasis added).

It is settled law that a party is not required just because its conduct is at issue "[T]his possibility exists in almost any case in which Indian tribes or case law cited above has made clear, this is not enough to make interests from encroachment by third parties, and as the prevailing individual allottees are allowed to sue to protect their beneficial the United States an indispensable party."

Houle v. Cent. Power Elec. Co-op., Inc., No. 4:09-CV-021, 2011 WL 1464918, at *27 (D.N.D. Mar. 24, 2011) (emphasis added)

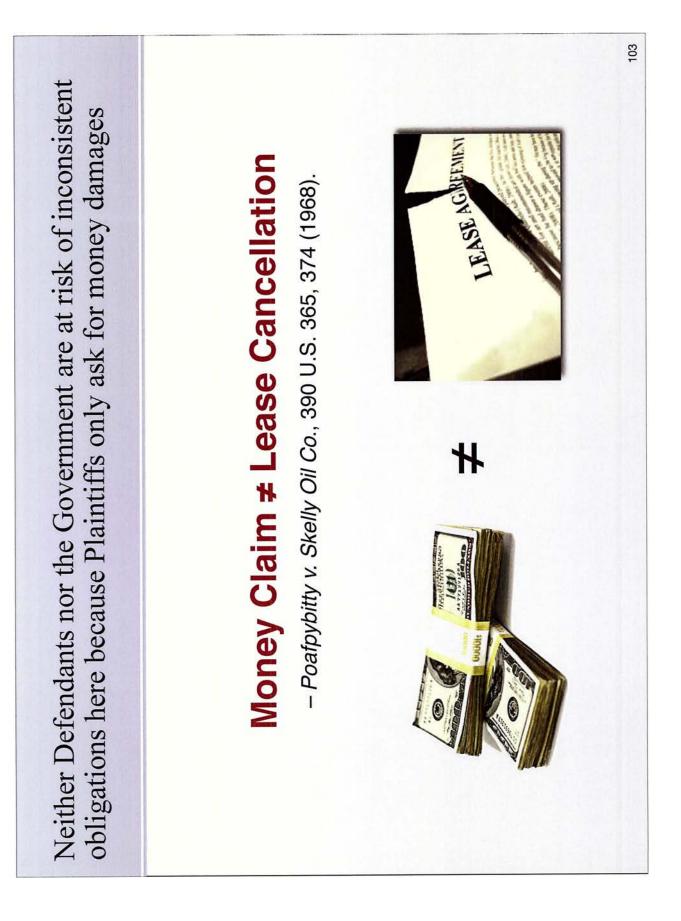
The United States has no "legally protected" interest in this case at direct risk of impairment

"This interest must be 'legally protected, not merely a financial interest or interest of convenience."" Old Colony Ventures I, Inc. v. SMWNPF Holdings, Inc., 968 F. Supp. 1422, 1430 (D. Kan. 1997) (quoting 4 James W. Moore, Federal Practice § 19.03[3][b] (3d ed. 1997)).

This Court has already held that the United States is not required simply because its conduct is at issue

case law cited above has made clear, this is not enough to make interests from encroachment by third parties, and as the prevailing "[T]his possibility exists in almost any case in which Indian tribes or individual allottees are allowed to sue to protect their beneficial the United States an indispensable party.

Houle v. Cent. Power Elec. Co-op., Inc., No. 4:09-CV-021, 2011 WL 1464918, at *27 (D.N.D. Mar. 24, 2011) (emphasis added) (citing Skelly, 390 U.S. at 373-74).



66 Defendants state that the Eleventh Circuit held in Laker Airways that "a joint tortfeasor in a money damages case was a required party because—unlike a 'routine' joint tortfeasor—the court's decision would require an adjudication of the absent party's Defendants' Reply in Support of Motion to Dismiss at Page 2. Defendants misstate the holding of Laker Airways **Not True** conduct."

The absent party was required in Laker Airways because an adverse decision would have automatically caused it to lose its official position – a very real practical impairment

"In order to prove its antitrust claims, Laker would be required to because the United Kingdom's enabling legislation, ASAR, requires that the Secretary of State for Transport withdraw its approval of an appointed coordinator if its behavior is show that ACL acted in other 'than an independent manner.' Such a ruling would surely implicate the interests of ACL not neutral."

Laker Airways, Inc. v. British Airways, PLC, 182 F.3d 843, 848 (11th Cir. 1999) (emphasis added).

101 requested would have required it to be reinstated as trustee over the "[I]f appellants prevailed in this suit, the United States would be The U.S. was required in Nichols because the relief plaintiffs reinstated as trustee over the land, with the concomitant Nichols v. Rysavy, 809 F.2d 1317, 1333 (8th Cir. 1987). land at issue – a very real practical impairment resumption of fiduciary responsibility "

the plaintiff's claim would have required it to either give land to The U.S. was required in *Paiute-Shoshone* for the same reason – the plaintiff or be reinstated as trustee "To achieve the relief that it seeks, Plaintiff would require an additional order, apart from an order ejecting the City, requiring the United States either to cede title to Plaintiff or to hold the land in trust for Plaintiff's benefit."

Paiute-Shoshone Indians of Bishop Cmty. of Bishop Colony, Cal. v. City of Los Angeles, 637 F.3d 993, 998 (9th Cir. 2011).

claims against Defendants - and this is the only forum that exists Plaintiffs have a heavy interest in having a forum to bring their

The question is whether "the plaintiff, if dismissed, could sue effectively in another forum where better joinder would be possible." Provident Tradesmens Bank & Trust Co. v. Patterson, 390 U.S. 102, 109 n.3 (1968) (emphasis added).

The Eighth Circuit has rejected Defendants' argument that Plaintiffs must drop claims in order to get a forum "Finally, if this action were dismissed, it is almost a certainty cannot sue Travelers in the Claims Court. It could sue [the that Rochester would not have an adequate remedy. It prevailed here, because sovereign immunity has not been Government], but not on the fraud theory on which it has waived with respect to claims of misrepresentation." Rochester Methodist Hosp. v. Travelers Ins. Co., 728 F.2d 1006, 1016 (8th Cir. 1984) (emphasis added).

relief, or sole responsibility for a liability" they share with another Defendants are not at risk of "multiple litigation, or inconsistent

"Poafpybitty makes clear that the policies advanced by allowing tribes and allottees to be able to sue to protect their interests trumps any concern over the possibility of multiple suits."

Houle v. Cent. Power Elec. Co-op., Inc., No. 4:09-CV-021, 2011 WL 1464918, at *27 (D.N.D. Mar. 24, 2011) (emphasis added).

Plaintiffs seek is money and Defendants are joint and severally This Court can grant complete relief here because, again, all liable with the United States Joinder is required "only when the absence of the unjoined party prevents complete relief among the current parties."

LLC Corp. v. Pension Ben. Guar. Corp., 703 F.2d 301, 305 (8th Cir. 1983) (emphasis added).

Even though none of Defendants' or the Government's complaints are valid, simple coordination would cure each anyway

Defendants complain about discovery

Coordination gets them discovery

Defendants complain about having to defend United States

Coordination eliminates that need

United States complains about wanting to defend its actions

Coordination gives them that opportunity

